FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 187 26 September 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Evaluation of New Reagan INF Initiative AA 1
Timed To 'Dupe Public Opinion' AA 1
[Beglov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Sep]
Proposals Contain 'Nothing New' AA 2
New 'Propaganda Gambit' AA 2
'Cosmetic Changes' Evoke 'Doubts' AA 3
[Doronin]
'No Positive Changes Visible' AA 4
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
'Rehash' of Zero Option AA 5
Breakthrough Seen Unlikely AA 6
[Dmitriyev]
Media Comment on Andropov Reply to SPD Deputies AA 7
[PRAVDA 22 Sep]
Seabed Treaty Conference Ends in Geneva 24 Sep AA 9
[Dragunov]
Soviet Delegation Head Israelyan Comments AA 10

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Socialist 'Exchanges of Experiences' Praised BB 1
[Editorial in IZVESTIYA 17 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Vedenyapin, Vasilyev, Kolchanov]
Geneva Talks' 'Decisive' Round CC 1
'Expanding Antimissile Front' CC 1
'Defiant' U.S. Hinders UN CC 2
U.S. 'Escalation' in Lebanon CC 4
'Positive Results' in Madrid CC 7
'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 8
[Gubernatorov, Zholkver, Andrionov]
'Indignation' Over KAL Incident CC 8
Moving UN Headquarters Discussed CC 9
U.S. 'Accelerating' Arms Race CC 10
Geneva Talks Reviewed CC 10
Japan's 'Deception' on KAL CC 11
Saudi Foreign Policy 'Contradictory' CC 12

USSR Will Not Attend Seoul IPU Meeting [Pyongyang] CC 13
Further Reports on UN General Assembly Session CC 13
U.S. 'Violates' Agreements [Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] CC 13
'Gross Violation' Sparks 'Indignation' [Anikin] CC 13
U.S. Toughens 'Campaign' CC 14
Reagan's Proposed UN Speech CC 15
UN Considers USSR Proposals CC 15
Assembly's Organizational Stage Ends CC 16
Perez de Cuellar on S. Asia, Namibia, Mideast CC 16
Comparison of Tikhonov's Answers to Questions CC 17

KAL INCIDENT

U.S. Uses KAL To Produce Tension, Discredit USSR [Editorial Article in PRAVDA 25 Sep] DD 1
Alaskan Radar 'Noted' KAL Plane Off Course DD 3
Nixon Reportedly Canceled Seat on KAL Plane DD 4
Letter Writers Criticize U.S. on KAL Incident [Zubkov] DD 4
Israel's 1973 Downing of Libyan Plane Cited [Kudelin] DD 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan's 'Hypocritical' VOA Broadcast Assailed A 1
'Hostile' Senate Vote on UN Allocation Scored [Olin] A 2
Planned U.S. Military Spending for 1984 Viewed A 3
Committee Extending 'Intervention' in Lebanon A 3
USSR Protests FBI Action Against Soviet Official A 4
U.S. Upgrading of Overseas Bases Condemned [Dmitriyev] A 4
Pentagon Account of Military Expansion 'Canard' [Popov] A 5
Abandonment of Cooperation With USSR Decried [Zorin] A 6
Reagan 'Arrogant' Toward Nonaligned Movement [Shurygin in PRAVDA] A 7
U.S. Chemical Weapons Appropriation Blasted [Volkov] A 8

CHINA

U.S.-PRC Nuclear Talks End; No Accord Signed B 1
U.S. Secretary Weinberger's Asian Trip Underway B 1
Objectives of Trip Viewed B 1
Arrives in PRC B 2
RSFSR Freight Transport with PRC Planned B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Bombing of U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu Noted C 1
Materials on U.S.-Japanese Maneuvers, Weinberger C 1
'Fresh Provocation' C 1
'Dangerous Maneuvers' C 1
Moscow Criticizes Exercises C 2
[Vinogradov]
Visit Will Strengthen Alliance C 2
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
Moscow on Trip, Maneuvers C 3
[Anikin]
Further Commentary C 3
[Lutsenko]
Rashidov Meets With Mongolia's Gombojab C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Trade Official Meets With Arkhipov D 1
[Delhi]
Comparison of 22 Sep Gromyko-Dost Meeting D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Ustinov Sends Greetings to Bulgarian Counterpart F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]
Grishin Sees Off Delegation From Sofia F 1
Gromyko Welcomes CSSR Foreign Minister for Visit F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Finnish President Arrives in U.S. for Talks G 1
Moscow on Visit G 1
Ogarkov, Petrov See Off Finland's General Sutela G 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]
USSR Parliamentarians End Finland Visit G 2
Swedish Maneuvers Begin Amid 'Hullabaloo' G 2
TASS Reports FRG Bremen, Hessen Election Results G 3
USSR, FRG Broadcasting Bodies Sign Protocols G 3
[IZVESTIYA 19 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lebanon Cease-Fire Agreement Officially Announced H 1
U.S. Marines' Lebanon Stay Extended 18 Months H 1
U.S. Continues 'Barbaric Shelling' of Lebanon H 1
Situation 'Deteriorates Sharply' H 1
Carrier Planes To Be Used H 2
Beirut Areas Bombed H 2
U.S. Lebanon Peace Assurances 'Entirely False' H 2
NATO Allies 'Drawn' into 'Lebanese Quagmire' H 3
'Risk of Confrontation' Increased H 3
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
France 'Dragged In' H 4
[Seyful-Mulyukov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Debates International, Domestic Issues R 1
[PRAVDA 24 Sep]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

AFP: USSR Explodes 6 Underground Nuclear Devices U 1
TASS Reports Salyut-7 Cosmonauts' Activities U 1

EVALUATION OF NEW REAGAN INF INITIATIVE

Timed to 'Dupe Public Opinion'

PM260931 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent M. Beglov report written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and carried under the "Commentary" rubric: "'By Hook or by Crook'"]

[Text] Washington -- "By hook or by crook" -- the well-known Russian saying is the only way to describe the so-called new "proposal" with respect to medium-range nuclear missiles put forward by President Reagan recently.

In a statement made in the White House, Reagan tried to present matters as though he were ready to embark on what were virtually "concessions" to the Soviet Union.

These are the words, or to be more precise, the embellished verbal packaging, with whose aid the U.S. Administration is attempting for the umpteenth time to mislead the public of its own country and West Europe with regard to its real intentions.

As THE WASHINGTON POST has reported, the Reagan administration is proposing to restrict U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe "by an equal number." In other words, the United States continues to retain the right to deploy its new Pershing II missiles in the countries of that continent, at the same time demanding that the Soviet Union in fact cut back its defense potential in this field.

That is the "compromise" which the Reagan administration is hoping to sneak through as the basis for an agreement. Its unacceptability to the USSR is obvious, and it is an overt attempt to divert the talks from an examination of their central issue. Yet the White House should know that the Soviet Union is prepared to leave behind, after a reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, exactly the same number of missiles of this type as France and Britain have in their possession. In this speech President Reagan did not even mention those countries' nuclear potential.

The legimimate question arises: Why did the U.S. President need to sound off again? THE WASHINGTON POST supplies an answer, stressing that the "new" U.S. proposal "came at a time when the United States' European allies are on the eve of a potentially tempestuous fall for which the opponents of nuclear armaments on the continent have scheduled large-scale protests." So that's it. Reagan was not guided at all by the desire to bring closer the conclusion of an accord with the USSR but was hastening, albeit futilely, to make another propaganda attack.

The White House, which has recently sharply activated its propaganda campaign to dupe public opinion, evidently supposes that it only has to don the garb of peacemaker for everyone to throw up their hands with emotion and praise it for its wisdom and good deeds. But these calculations are futile.

Graphic evidence of this was the recent visit to the U.S. capital by a group of eminent politicians and parliamentarians from West European countries.

Thus, for instance, addressing a meeting with congressmen, British politician Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labor Party, categorically rejected Washington's allegations that the steps taken by the Soviet Union in the defense field are leading to "a nuclear lag" for West Europe or are creating a so-called "Soviet military threat." He frankly stated that "in Europe and the world as a whole there is approximate parity in the nuclear sphere." According to him, the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles "will not lead to the consolidation of European security, but will merely complicate the reaching of agreements on nuclear arms limitation." The same idea was heard in the speeches delivered by FRG Bundestag member Egon Bahr and former Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg. Incidentally, Bahr stressed that "the central issue of the Geneva talks is the problem of the French and British nuclear forces, which can reach USSR territory."

As for the United States, the brochure just published by the influential Brookings Institution, whose authors advocate a revision of NATO nuclear strategy, serves as a graphic reflection of the sentiments existing here. The authors call for the leaders of that alliance to follow the USSR's example and, in the wake of the Soviet Union, to undertake to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

Proposals Contain 'Nothing New'

LD231546 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] President Reagan's new proposals on nuclear weapons in Europe and widely seen as widely seen as containing nothing new. The United States secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, speaking at a news conference in Honolulu, admitted that they do not alter but merely spell out earlier proposals. The message sent by President Reagan to the leaders of the other NATO countries make it evident that the proposals retain all the main points underlying the previous schemes, which were patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The proposals still provide for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, from where they can reach targets in the USSR in less than 6 minutes; and Washington persists in refusing to take the British and French nuclear arsenals into account in the general balance.

The Soviet representative at the Geneva talks, Yuriy Kvitsinskiy, has said that the United States proposals offer no hope of agreement.

New 'Propaganda Gambit'

LD232108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS) -- For a week now the Western mass media have been notifying the world about new initiatives the United States "is about to put forward" at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. During the last few days certain leading politicians in West European countries have also been joining in this chorus, describing in advance the forthcoming steps as a manifestation of flexibility and calling on the Soviet Union to respond to them in "a constructive manner." In the process it is asserted that in personal messages to the leaders of the European NATO countries, President Reagan has explained to them the content of the initiatives which are in preparation, initiatives which he intends to present at Geneva as "the West's joint position."

The publicity hullabaloo is continuing to increase. The White House staff and the president himself have joined in. On 22 September, White House Press Secretary Speakes made a statement to journalists in which he described the "new" proposals as "a significant further development of the interim option."

The specific content of the "initiatives" is not being revealed. Evidently the right to demonstrate the "new product" is being reserved for the master of the White House himself who, it is thought, intends to do this in his speech to the UN General Assembly. There is no need to dwell on the various "details" of the U.S. proposals now filling the Western press, which has learned about them from numerous deliberate "leaks of information." The U.S. position has not really undergone any changes. It continues to be aimed at the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and does not take account of the existing nuclear arsenals of Britain and France.

The question arises as to why the White House needed this cheap trick. The answer is clear: This is evidently being done in the hope of stemming the wave of growing criticism in Western Europe and the United States itself about the irresponsible, aggressive course of the U.S. Administration, and to make it appear that the anti-Soviet hysteria launched by the United States does not prevent the President from remembering, as they put it, the basic questions of war and peace, about which negotiations are underway with the USSR. The U.S. "new initiative" now being canvassed is nothing more than another propaganda gambit by the White House.

'Cosmetic Changes' Evoke 'Doubts'

LD232004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] American mass media have started a noisy publicity campaign in the last few days in connection with the White House intention to put forward new proposals at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms in Europe. There is a commentary by Anatoliy Doronin:

The content of the White House proposals has not been officially revealed. To judge from reports, President Reagan will do this on Monday. It is reported that the United States is putting forward proposals which could lead to the achievement of a mutually acceptable decision in Geneva -- if, of course, the Soviet Union responds constructively. The fact that the talks so far are at a dead end is blamed on the Soviet Union, on the absence of flexibility on our part.

Just putting the question like that arouses serious doubts about official Washington's sincerity, for even an elementary comparison of the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States at the Geneva talks shows the opposite: the lack of constructiveness of the United States. For since the very beginning of the talks -- and they have been going on for nearly 3 years now -- the Reagan administration has done nothing to bring them to a successful conclusion. The zero option put forward by it, and then the so-called interim options, in practice led the talks to a dead end, because for our country the very approach of the current U.S. Administration to the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe is unacceptable. What is at the heart of it? The Soviet Union must destroy its missiles, or some of them, while the United States, on the other hand, must deploy new ones. Inherent in this approach to the talks is the aspiration of the Reagan administration to destroy the existing nuclear parity, to which the Soviet Union cannot agree.

Soviet leaders have said more than once that the USSR is in favor of having the principle of equality and equal security at the basis of the talks and the corresponding agreement on nuclear arms in Europe. Starting from that principle the Soviet Union has introduced at Geneva a number of constructive proposals, the implementation of which would have led to a radical reduction.

The total number of medium-range weapons in Europe would have gone down -- both on the USSR and on the NATO side -- about threefold. At the same time there would have been equality of the opposing sides, both in carriers and in warheads. In addition, the Soviet Union has made certain concessions,declaring its agreement to eliminate the reduced missiles in the case of a mutually acceptable agreement being reached, thereby refuting allegations that they might just be redeployed to the East.

So it is not a matter of lack of flexibility on our part, nor of a lack of constructive proposals, but of the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to give up its desire to achieve the kind of agreement which would ensure for the West a nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union.

Are there any signs at the present time that the U.S. position is changing, which is what the American press is actually shouting about? No. Recent events, including the provocation with the South Korean aircraft and the subsequent anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the White House, shows that the current administration is holding its course of increasing tension, for the benefit of certain forces. Changes in the White House position, by the admission of the American press, are only cosmetic. For the Geneva talks to end successfully, it is essential that the United States demonstrate its aspiration for such a conclusion, and not in words, but in deeds.

'No Positive Changes Visible'

LD240139 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The political battle over limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is developing with improbable speed. On the NATO countries' leaders' table there lie the Soviet Union's totally well-founded and constructive proposals which were clearly formulated once again in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's message to FRG Bundestag members. We have already reported the reaction to this message by the chairman of the German SDP's Parliamentary Group, Vogel. Vogel's statement contains one clear idea: Attainment of accord at the Geneva talks, he said, is possible only on the basis of taking account of the British and French medium-range nuclear systems.

We therefore call on the United States mandatorily to agree to take them into account at the Geneva talks. But as yet there are no positive changes visible in the White House position, even though the Western press has in recent days been kicking up a great fuss about some kind of new initiatives which the United States is -- are you ready -- going to put forward at the Geneva talks. Several eminent West European politicians have joined in this campaign, among them FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He has said that this supposed new initiative of Reagan's somehow underlines his resolve to move forward in the arms control talks and even provides the basis for reaching a compromise.

Much is being made of this in the White House too. A White House press secretary told journalists that the new American proposals are what he called a further significant development of the American interim option. Of course nothing concrete is yet being reported. Evidently the White House master himself, when he makes his forthcoming address to the UN General Assembly, is banking on reaping propaganda laurels by putting forward these so-called new proposals.

But if one studies carefully the reports from Washington and the things the President himself is saying, one can see that the U.S. position has undergone no changes whatsoever. It is aimed as before at deploying the nuclear missiles in West Europe and takes no account of Britain's and France's nuclear arsenals. Thus, in a letter to Italian Prime Minister Craxi, Reagan made a special point of stressing that the Soviet Union's demand for the British and French nuclear weapons to be taken into account at the Geneva talks is absolutely unacceptable for the United States. By the same token Reagan is excluding in advance the possibility of any kind of progress at the Geneva talks on the sole possible basis of equality and like security of the sides. As for the much-publicized new American initiative, this is nothing more than the latest propaganda move by the White House.

'Rehash' of Zero Option

LD240537 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1806 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, 23 September (TASS) -- A statement has been distributed here by H.-D. Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the intention voiced by President Reagan of the U.S. Administration to put forward a certain 'initiative' at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the limiting of nuclear weapons in Europe. According to Genscher's assertion, this initiative supposedly "underlines the resoluteness of the U.S. President to advance the talks on arms control" And even gives a foundation for a compromise to be achieved.

Such a hasty evaluation of the proposal by the West German minister, a proposal which has not yet even been put on the negotiating table, could not fail to arouse the annoyance of observers. Really, the essence of the U.S. proposals remains hidden. If one goes by the "leaks" which have appeared in the U.S. press, and the utterances of Reagan himself, one is tempted to conclude that the new U.S. "initiative" does not contain anything new. It is merely a rehash of the notorious U.S. "zero option" and "interim solution," with the help of which Washington has driven the Geneva talks into a blind alley, striving to justify its plans for deploying the new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Inter alia, one of the fundamental questions without the resolution of which an agreement is impossible remains overboard again at the Geneva talks, and this is precisely the question of including the nuclear forces of Britain and France. As before the United States is seeking from the USSR an agreement on unilateral disarmament by the USSR in the face of "upgrading of nuclear weapons" by NATO in Europe with the blatant aim of upsetting the military balance existing there and obtaining superiority over the USSR and its allies. It should be clear to any remotely well-informed person that the United State's "new initiatives" are nothing but the old variant, one unacceptable for the Soviet Union. There is nothing "new" in these proposals as interpreted by Genscher.

President Reagan himself virtually admitted this. "Explaining" the "new" American initiative in a letter sent to Italian Premier B. Craxi, he laid particular stress on the fact that the Soviet Union's demand for the nuclear means of Britain and France to be taken into account at the Geneva negotiations was "absolutely unacceptable" for the United States. Reagan is thereby excluding in advance the possibility of any sort of progress in Geneva on the sole possible basis of equality and equal security of the sides and, consequently, confirms once again that the United States is by no means striving to achieve an agreement with the Soviet Union, but rather to continue sabotaging the negotiations, in order to justify the NATO plans for beginning deployment in West Europe of the new American missiles at the end of this year.

In a word, Reagan refuted Genscher. At the same time, though, he also exposed his own "new initiative" as a propaganda ruse, which has nothing at all to do with the aspiration to come to an agreement in Geneva and save mankind from a new dangerous round in the arms race and the threat of nuclear war.

Observers, even including bourgeois observers, have seen through the real essence of the American maneuver. Thus, the REUTER agency acknowledges that the U.S. "initiative" is designed to convince sceptically inclined Europeans that the Reagan administration sincerely aspires to come to an agreement in Geneva," and is "clearly calculated to influence public debates in Europe and create the impression of Western flexibility" in an attempt to neutralize the demonstrations by the West European and American public against Washington's militaristic plans. "As officials and diplomats from the NATO countries declared in Brussels, Reagan's new proposals on reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles could drag out and complicate the American-Soviet arms control negotiations under way in Geneva, REUTER emphasizes. In practice, these proposals make it even less likely that an arms control agreement will be reached this year."

Breakthrough Seen Unlikely

LD231627 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Before dining with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, yesterday visited the British Army on the Rhine and said that the chances of an agreement which would make the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe unnecessary were almost negligible. At the same time reports from Washington say that President Reagan is allegedly seeking a positive outcome of the Geneva talks. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment:

President Reagan has sent instructions to Paul Nitze concerning a new American proposal. Rumors about it have been circulating for several days already. Its details, leaked by THE NEW YORK TIMES in the usual form of a [?cloud balloon), don't suggest even a semblance of a breakthrough or any positive change in the unrealistic American position in Geneva. Based on five main goals, the new American proposal seeks the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe and excludes the British and French nuclear arsenals from being considered at the Geneva talks. The paradox of the situation is that the more negligible the chances of a successful outcome of the Geneva talks become, the more flexible the Reagan administration claims it is going to be. Remember what Margaret Thatcher said yesterday in Federal Germany? The chances for making the deployment of the American missiles unnecessary are almost negligible.

But the policies of the Reagan administration are not built on paradoxes, to be sure. (?Its) basic goals is to upset military parity in Europe in favor of the United States and NATO by deploying the 572 Pershing II's and cruise missiles. The rest, and I mean so-called political initiatives, are nothing but a deception. The original zero option by President Reagan was criticized even by West Europeans as totally one-sided and not good for negotiations. Later on, the American President put forward the so-called interim offer. It was simply an updated version of the notorious zero option.

The current rumors about new American flexibility add no fresh ideas in this field. In the final analysis all U.S. proposals are based on the assumption that the best way to achieve an agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe is to build them up first.

The Soviet concept is totally different. It seeks a radical scaling down or reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union has proposed to free Europe of all types of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical. But it runs counter to the NATO doctrine of a first use of nuclear weapons. That's why this Soviet proposal was rejected. The Soviet Union has agreed to reduce the number of its missiles to the current French and British level. This country has also agreed to have an equal level of nuclear-capable aircraft with NATO. What's more, President Andropov has recently said that Soviet missiles [word indistinct] for reduction would be destroyed and not merely relocated as the West claims. And last but not least, in his reply to a message by a group of West German parliamentarians, Yuriy Andropov has proposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear arms. This means a stop to a build-up of nuclear weapons and the nondeployment of new types of such weapons, and also a moratorium on all types of nuclear tests and on the testing of new types of delivery systems.

If the Geneva talks dealt with an arms build-up, nothing could be more appropriate than the current position of the Reagan administration. But these talks are supposed to discuss the reduction of nuclear arms. Europe is far away from America, but this is no reason to believe that the aggravation of the political situation there will not affect the American people and their sense of security. The more President Reagan and his aides speak of the United States and Western Europe being inseparable, the more logical it is to assume that the fate of Europe will be fully shared by the United States.

MEDIA COMMENT ON ANDROPOV REPLY TO SPD DEPUTIES

PM261006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS 21 September roundup: "Avert the Nuclear Threat!"]

[Text] Foreign news media are focusing attention on Yu. V. Andropov's reply to a group of Social Democratic deputies of the FRG Bundestag. Extensively publicizing and commenting on the document, press organs in various countries stress that the Soviet Union has again confirmed its wish for peace, its wish to curb the arms race and strengthen the people's security. It is noted that the Soviet Union is ready for broad cooperation with all states in order to arrest the dangerous course of events and avert the nuclear threat.

"The Key Question Concerning the Future of Mankind," "Most Vigorous and Resolute Actions Needed Against the Nuclear Threat" -- beneath headlines like these the Bulgarian papers have published Yu. V. Andropov's reply. In a commentary headed "A Good Will Appeal," the paper ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME stresses that Yu. V. Andropov's reply is further eloquent evidence of the Soviet Union's sincere love of peace and good will. Every word of the document is filled with deep concern for averting the danger of nuclear annihilation. Again and again the Soviet Union has confirmed its desire for disarmament, for stronger security for all peoples. Moscow believes that there is still time and still a chance to prevent the new arms race spiral and further exacerbation of tension which might occur in the event of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. But this time is limited. That is why so much importance is attached to the USSR's new appeal to the West to display realism and realize the common interest in strengthening peace.

The USSR stresses most emphatically that resolute actions are needed to arrest the dangerous course of developments and bring about a change of direction at the disarmament talks, Berlin's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. The Soviet Union is adamant in its desire for positive results at the Geneva talks. As Yu.V. Andropov stressed, the Soviet Union shares the concern in connection with the buildup of the arms race, and the responsibility for this lies with those who have gambled on destabilizing international relations and achieving military superiority.

The Soviet Union, BERLINER ZEITUNG (GDR) notes, is prepared immediately to assume treaty commitments to reduce all types of nuclear weapons, not to deploy nuclear armaments and to halt tests.

E. Bahr, a leading Social Democratic Party of Germany expert on disarmament questions and member of the party board Presidium, called upon the Government of the FRG and the United States to carefully analyze Yu.V. Andropov's proposals. As Bahr said in an interview for DEUTSCHE WELLE, if these proposals are implemented world security will be stronger.

Yu.V. Andropov's reply is widely covered and commented on in West German papers. Beneath the headline "Yu.V. Andropov Advocates Halting the Nuclear Arms Race," FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes that the Soviet party and state leader declared the USSR's readiness to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe to the level of the French and British missiles and, moreover, to stop all nuclear armament. The prerequisite for this is the U.S. abandonment of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles planned for the end of the year. The Soviet Union is not claiming a single missile or single aircraft more than NATO would have, the paper stresses. Moscow believes that the world can do without an increase in arsenals of lethal weapons. What it needs is their radical reduction and the use of the money thus saved for the urgent needs of economic and social development.

"In his message to the group of Bundestag deputies, Yu.V. Andropov said that he shares the concern expressed by the deputies in their appeal at the buildup of the arms race and supports the parliamentarians' call for an end to all nuclear armament," RHEINISCHE POST stresses. "The Soviet proposal aimed at ridding Europe of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons remains in force."

"In the USSR's view," STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG notes, "what is happening at the moment directly contradicts the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. And the responsibility for this lies with those who are bent on destabilizing international relations and achieving military superiority over the socialist countries and over all other countries as well."

The proposals contained in Yu.V. Andropov's reply, a statement by the West German "Greens Party's" parliamentary faction says, are geared to halting the ruinous arms race and commencing disarmament. The USSR's proposal on ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons is of special importance. The "Greens Party" has appealed to the U.S. Administration, the FRG Government, and the governments of other NATO countries to "react immediately and positively to the Soviet Union's proposals."

U.S. State Department spokesman Hughes, in response to a request by correspondents to comment on Yu.V. Andropov's reply to the group of FRG Bundestag Social Democratic deputies, maintained that he "sees nothing new" in the Soviet position. At the same time, he basically confirmed that Washington's position on nuclear arms limitation in Europe remains as unconstructive as it was before.

Essentially it is an attempt to get the USSR to disarm unilaterally. In the meantime the United States and its NATO allies would continue to build up their military might by deploying in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at the USSR and its allies and friends.

The Soviet leader, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, responding to the West German parliamentarians' appeal to the USSR and the United States to freeze their nuclear arsenals, reminded them of the Soviet proposals on disarmament, stressing that "the Soviet Union is doing all it can to halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe. Without specifically mentioning the United States Yu.V. Andropov placed the blame for the arms race and for the deadlock at the disarmament talks on those who are bent on destabilizing international relations and achieving military superiority over the socialist countries and over all other countries as well." AP reports that Yu.V. Andropov urged the West German parliamentarians not to allow the deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and to help prevent a nuclear war, which would be hell for mankind. The Soviet leader confirmed that the Soviet Union is prepared, once a mutually acceptable agreement has been reached on problems relating to nuclear armaments in Europe, to liquidate all the medium-range missiles subject to the reduction process in the European part of the country. At the same time, he pointed out again that the USSR will leave in Europe, after reduction, as many missiles as Britain and France have.

REUTER states that the Soviet leader declared the Soviet Union's readiness to go considerably further than mere demands for an end to the arms race. It proposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear armaments, that is, the termination of the quantitative buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, nondeployment of new varieties and types of nuclear armaments, and the imposing of a moratorium on all tests of nuclear warheads and, equally, on tests of new varieties and types of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles.

Yu.V. Andropov stressed that the peoples of the USSR and the FRG cannot view with indifference the efforts that are being made, for interests which are alien to Europe, to nullify everything positive that has been created through the joint efforts of the countries of East and West, AFP notes.

India's UNI writes: The USSR advocates radical steps in the sphere of ending the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union is proposing a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear armaments. The world can do without an increase in arsenals of lethal armaments. What it needs is their radical reduction and the use of the money thus saved for the urgent needs of economic and social development. THE TIMES OF INDIA stresses that the USSR has not only put forward a wide range of peace-loving foreign policy initiatives but is also fully resolved to put these initiatives into practice.

SEABED TREATY CONFERENCE ENDS IN GENEVA 24 SEP

LD251432 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 25 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov.

The second conference of the states' parties to the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (sea-bed treaty) closed its work here on Saturday.

The conferees stated during their two-week debates that the treaty provisions are observed, and that it proved its usefulness and effectiveness. They noted with satisfaction that ten more nations joined the treaty since the first conference to review the treaty operation (1977). A decision was adopted to hold the third conference in Geneva in five-seven years.

It is noted here that the U.S. delegation made an attempt to introduce an element of confrontation to the work of the conference by raising issues which had no relation to its agenda. Actions by the U.S. representatives, however, did not find support from other countries.

The work of the conference was held, on the whole, in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. It is indicative that representatives of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cuba and Mongolia were elected to the conference's leading bodies.

Many delegates express great concern over the heightening of international tension, escalation of the race of armaments, especially nuclear ones and the threat of nuclear war. They called for an immediate elaboration of measures on disarmament, limitation of armaments, consolidation of peace and averting the war menace.

The head of the Soviet delegation V. Israelyan, stressed that the Soviet Union, as in the past, reaffirms its principled position on the readiness to conduct talks towards demilitarizing sea-beds and ocean floors and their subsoil. The elaboration of such measures, he said, would be another step towards demilitarizing sea-beds and ocean floors and their subsoil. The elaboration of such measures, he said, would be another step towards limiting armaments and military activity in this environment, and would contribute to the overall process of disarmament.

Soviet Delegation Head Israelyan Comments

LD232353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] An international conference of states participating in the treaty banning the deployment of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction on and below the sea and ocean beds ended today in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The purpose of the conference was to examine the working of the treaty, in which 75 countries have already taken part. Comrade Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, comments on the results of this important international forum at our request:

[Begin Israelyan recording] A final document was adopted as a result of the work of the conference, noting that the tasks and purposes of the treaty are being fulfilled. The Soviet Union, an active participant in the treaty, attaches great importance to the adoption of further measures with the object of warding off the arms race on the sea and ocean beds, as is envisaged in one of the treaty's main clauses. Indeed, if one thinks of the fact that two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by expanses of water, then, of course, the exclusion of the sea and ocean beds from the arms race is an important point in the talks on disarmament, limiting the arms race, and preventing nuclear war.

On the whole it has to be said that the work of the conference was completed in a businesslike atmosphere, although the American delegation, from the very beginning of its work, tried to distract the attention of the conference and resorted to anti-Soviet attacks. But after the American delegation had been given a resolute rebuff by both the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the other socialist countries, no more anti-Soviet attacks were permitted at the conference. On the whole the conference has confirmed once again that questions concerning the preventing of nuclear war, and the limitation of the arms race, are central ones upon the solution of which the future of our entire planet depends. [end recording]

SOCIALIST 'EXCHANGES OF EXPERIENCE' PRAISED

PM231000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Community's Joint Experience"]

[Text] Sixty years ago, in the "foreign section" of the first All-Union Agricultural and Cottage Industries Exhibition, a meeting was held between peasants who had arrived in Moscow from various provinces and representatives of the peasantry from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Germany, and other countries. At the meeting a thorough discussion was held about living and working conditions, about how to overcome poverty, and about the benefits of cooperation. At that time the "system of civilized cooperatives" which Lenin dreamed of, had only just begun to take shape in our country. Later, at the end of the forties, peasant delegations from the young countries of people's democracy came to our country one after another, to acquaint themselves closely with the rich practice of kolkhoz building. Now, in turn, our friends' experience is working toward our Food Program.

International exchanges of experience: This form of communication between people and peoples has come into its own under socialism. Unlike the capitalist world, where any kind of knowledge can become the object of buying and selling, the socialist countries share their experience in effecting social changes and resolving political, economic, and cultural tasks willingly, disinterestedly, with no strings attached. Special attention is being paid to the achievements of the trailblazers of socialism.

Soviet people have always put their know-how at the disposal of their friends. At present, too, envoys of the land of soviets are working selflessly in Cuba, Vietnam, and other fraternal countries. But now this has become a two-way process. Most of the socialist community countries have years of experience in building the new world and there is much that we, in our turn, can learn from our friends, much that we can borrow from them. Our party regards the utilization of the fraternal countries' joint creative potential as an important reserve for improving developed socialism. Reaffirming the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted in its resolution: "All that is best in the fraternal socialist countries' experience must be studied more extensively." That applies to our friends' work in intensifying social production, enhancing the effectiveness of economic levers and normatives, and coordinating economic and social policy. We can learn in many respects from the experience accumulated in CEMA countries in improving the economic machinery although this does not mean, of course, that everything can be transplanted onto our soil and repeated on our scale. The study, appraisal, and application of our friends' experience is a highly creative process.

A great deal has already been done. Special subsections have been set up and have begun operations at the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. An inter-departmental council has been set up headed by the USSR Gosplan chairman which is to prepare proposals on the expediency of applying the socialist countries' concrete experience in the USSR. Union republics and various departments are noticeably displaying increased initiative.

The study and selection of useful experience is the core of partnership links and direct contacts between labor collectives. The scale of direct cooperation is quite impressive: Taking part in it are around 130 cities, oblasts, krays, and republics in our country, and 1,300 production collectives. Relations between the partners are increasingly being put on a long-term basis and sealed with cooperation treaties. Now the partners do not only meet on the occasion of festivals, meetings, and ceremonial session; they visit each other, usually in accordance with an earlier agreed program, to find answers to the questions which interest them. How is the shortage of labor resources being overcome?

How can production growth be achieved with limited stocks of energy, raw materials and materials, and without additional capital investment? How is the service sphere organized? And the hosts take all their time to satisfy their guests' curiosity relating to these practical matters.

In many collectives exchanges "from machine tool to machine tool" are the practice, when production secrets are shared directly on the shopfloor in a working atmosphere. This is what N. Kirik, electrowelder at the Lvov Bus Plant, has to say about his trip to Hungary. "I liked the labor organization at the Ikarus Plant. Every worker knows what he will be doing that day and the next day. The Hungarian comrades have comfortable and handsome work outfits and it would not come amiss if we could have such outfits, too. They also have many gadgets which make work easier -- small-scale mechanization, as we call it. I particularly liked a small loader. On our return we decided to build a similar loader at our plant. And the Hungarian comrades saw that they, too, can learn something from us."

Undeniably the development of the Soviet innovators' initiatives in the fraternal countries is of interest. Our notable builder Nikolay Zlobin returned, with many ideas worth exploring from visits to colleagues who had adopted his method in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and other countries. His colleagues had not only adapted his team contract method to local conditions, but had enriched and improved it.

At the same time it must be admitted that the tendency to regard these experience-exchange trips to fraternal countries as being for tourism and amusement has still not been completely eradicated in our country. Furthermore, they are not sufficiently used to instill internationalist attitudes. At times it even happens that an important, necessary matter gets bogged down in red tape: A report on the trip is written up and there it ends. But after all, it is so important that the experience gained does not just remain on paper, but that it is applied, and not only by the team or enterprise in question. There is a view that many ministries could take more vigorous action in introducing our friends' achievements.

Practice has shown that the most efficient ties are the ties between collectives linked by production sharing and integrated cooperation. Here, friendly contacts go hand in hand with economic advantage. In this context mention may be made in particular of the longstanding ties between the Leningrad Elektrosila and the Dresden Sachsenwerk Plant which, as a matter of course, led to the famous Leningrad association's participation in the reconstruction of the Sachesenwerk. The involvement of GDR, Czechsolovak, and Hungarian enterprises in the modernization of Soviet light industry, on which agreement has been reached, will indubitably contribute to the deepending and broadening of direct ties and direct exchanges of experience between collectives.

An effective form of the development of the working people's creative activity -- characteristic only of the socialist world -- is competition. At present it transcends national bounds with increasing frequency and is becoming international in character. Developing the traditions of the international collective of builders on the Soyuz gas pipeline, the envoys of the GDR, Poland, and Bulgaria, thanks to widespread competition, successfully fulfilled their pledges on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod line. The noble labor rivalry between Soviet and Bulgarian dockers was highly appraised at the joint session of the collegiums of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport. It would be easy to continue this list of examples where thanks to an informal and creative organization of competition the pacesetters' methods have rapidly become a common asset. The exchange of experience could be compared to a nuclear breeder reactor in which the nuclear fuel, far from being depleted, is actually 'manufactured'. The more knowledge, energy, and organizational skill is put in, the richer each participant in the exchange becomes and the more our common cause benefits.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD251649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Sep 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vedenyapin, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, doctor of historical science and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute; and Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD]

Geneva Talks' 'Decisive' Round

[Text] [Vedenyapin] This week a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of communists and workers' parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological questions took place in Moscow. During their exchange of opinions those taking part in the conference stressed that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would mean a sharp increase of the nuclear threat to all peoples and would lead to a serious worsening of the whole international situation. At the same time, the actions of the United States and some of its allies show that that is precisely their goal. The imperialist circles, first and foremost the Americans, do not even balk at openly provocative actions to poison the international atmosphere even more and to achieve the implementation of their missile plans.

Against the background of these irresponsible acts, the socialist countries' new initiatives are particularly significant: initiatives aimed at preventing the dangerous escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, and curtailing and eliminating them.

The proposals put forward by the USSR at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe are equally significant, the participants in the conference stressed. The new round of these talks, which began on 6 September, was termed "decisive" by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This round will either end in an agreement on the limitation and sharp reduction of the nuclear arms stockpiled in Europe, which is what our country is aiming for, or it will be a failure, which is what Washington is clearly striving for.

The two sides have radically different positions at the Geneva talks. The U.S. position boils down to the Soviet Union disarming and the United States and its NATO partners, on the other hand, arming themselves. It is impossible to agree on a basis like that. The Soviet position ensures a mutually acceptable solution. The Soviet leadership has always stood and continues to stand firmly by the principle of complete equality and equal security.

Our country's readiness not to have a single missile or a single aircraft more in its European part than NATO would have was again decisively stressed in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's reply to members of the West German parliament. If we sum up the widespread international response to Comrade Andropov's answer to the group of Social Democrat deputies in the FRG Bundestag, its essence boils down to recognition of the fact that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to achieve a turning point in the talks on disarmament and halt the slide to a nuclear disaster.

Weisskirchen, the Bundestag deputy, called on the West German Government to study carefully the proposals contained in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's reply, stressing that these proposals open up an encouraging prospect.

'Expanding Antimissile Front'

[Yasilyev] More and more people are realizing that the hopes of the nations for peace are connected with Moscow's initiatives. These initiatives are a reassuring stimulus for the expanding antimissile front.

Let us recall that in West Germany, for example, 72 percent of the population is against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles. In Belgium the percentage of disagreement with the deployment of this kind of missile is even higher: 79 percent.

[Kolchanov] The enumeration of antiwar actions by the workers of many countries could go on for a very long time. I would like to mention the role of the biggest mass public organizations -- the workers' organizations, the trade unions -- in the antiwar movement recently. At the initiative of trade unions in many countries, meetings, demonstrations, peace marches, and other mass actions by the workers have taken place. For example, on the eve of the day of trade union action for peace in the United States, a mass march on Washington was held under the slogan of work, peace and freedom. Four hundred thousand people took part. Another mass antiwar action was held in Canada and the United States on 5 September, Labor Day, under the slogans work and peace and cut military, not social spending.

The widespread antiwar movement of FRG workers has already been pointed out. One might mention the mass demonstrations and meetings in various towns in Denmark, Great Britain, Finland and dozens of other countries. In the capital of India and the biggest states of that country meetings and demonstrations have taken place attended by representatives of different political parties and trade union organizations. The recent peace proposals put forward by Comrade Andropov received especially broad support during these activities.

Anyway, I would like to make a few remarks to stress some of the most typical characteristics of the antiwar movement at the moment. The peace movement has become much wider, both geographically and in terms of those taking part. If in the past, Europe was distinguished for its activity in that direction, today you could hardly name a single region where the public does not rise for the most sacred battle: the fight against the danger of nuclear destruction. There is a much wider representation now than ever before in the antiwar movement. Now the different strata of the population -- white and blue-collar workers, scientists, church figures, writers, actors, trade union officials, and members of numerous public organizations — are more widely represented in the antiwar movement than ever before. If up until very recently the actions of peace supporters tended to be episodic -- let's say: as a concrete reaction to a concrete, particularly gross, flagrant act by reactionary forces -- now the hot spring goes straight into a hot summer, and that into a hot autumn. The struggle for peace grows without pause, for the threat to mankind's future also grows without pause.

Speaking of the particular traits of the antiwar movement at the current time, I would mention its ever increasing maturity and its clear understanding of where the danger of nuclear carnage is coming from and who, on the other hand, is making every effort to prevent the planet's destruction.

'Defiant' U.S. Hinders UN

[Vedenyapin] Following tradition, the 38th session of the United Nations Organization General Assembly opened on the third Tuesday of September in New York. The importance of the current session is determined by the tasks that arise from its charter: to make sure that mankind should be saved from the threat of war. Awareness of that danger, noted Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, must become the basis of general efforts to find a mutually acceptable agreement so that that irreparable destruction does not occur.

It is clear that the struggle at the session to achieve concrete results and to overcome the dangerous development of events will be very tense.

The General Assembly opened in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by Washington around the provocation with the aircraft which intruded into our airspace -- a hysteria aimed at distracting the international public's attention from the urgent tasks facing mankind and thereby, naturally, making it easier for the United States and NATO to implement their militaristic plans.

Things have come to such a pass that, as you know, the American authorities put every obstacle in the way of creating normal conditions for the Soviet delegation's work at the session. It is unanimously agreed that the U.S. authorities' pointed refusal to guarantee the safety of the head of our delegation at the session, openly tramples on international norms. In effect official Washington's defiant behavior, which makes Comrade Gromyko's journey to New York impossible, affects the interests of all member states of the United Nations Organization, for what has happened is that the White House has in fact arrogated to itself the sole right to decide who is to take part in the General Assembly, and on what basis.

You may recall that according to the agreement between the United States, the U.S. authorities -- and that includes state authorities -- are obliged to guarantee the unhindered entry and exit of all UN representatives. Of course, it is not very difficult to guess that the decision of the governors of the two states New York and New Jersey not to permit the Soviet special aircraft carrying members of the Soviet delegation to land could not be taken without the assent of the White House.

[Vasilyev] An increasing number of diplomats in New York are asking themselves the legitimate question: Is a country that fails to fulfill its obligations and does not guarantee the conditions necessary for an international organization's work a suitable place for the UN headquarters to be located? Indeed, it is logical to ask such questions. The location of an organization of such a standard and rank as the UN should be independent of the U.S. Administration's politics and mood at all times, and accessible for any official representative of any UN member country.

[Vedenyapin] In the words of AFP: The Reagan administration's actions with regard to the Soviet delegation show yet again that Washington will go a very long way simply to bring about a deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union and use this in its own interests. Judging by everything, official Washington figures are not drawing the proper conclusions from the abnormal situation that has been created and are deliberately and consciously intensivying the situation, including at the General Assembly session that just opened, which, as the paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has admitted, will lose a great deal of importance in the absence of our delegation's head.

[Kolchanov] One cannot but emphasize that the United States's very gross and deliberate violation of international obligations also aims at preventing the discussion of the Soviet peace initiatives, which are receiving increasing support in the broadest sections of the world public.

[Vedenyarin] This is obviously the main aim.

[Kolchanov] As always, the agenda of the 38th UN General Assembly contains many questions, and the most topical questions that are necessary for the strengthening of peace have been raised by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The most important problem connected with the prevention of the nuclear threat is contained in 22 items, and almost all of them are connected with specific and constructive Soviet proposals. In our opinion, a freeze in nuclear arms could be a materially effective measure. This was envisaged in principle in resolutions the UN adopted 1 year ago on the nonaligned countries' initiative.

Recently the Soviet Union put forward specific proposals on this account. However, this address to other nuclear powers did not receive a positive response from them. The General Assembly is most decisively called upon to speak out in favor of halting the growth of nuclear arsenals.

Take the problem of the spread of nuclear weapons:

The elaboration of a precise and clear position at the UN on this question would have great significance for preventing the nuclear threat. The nuclear club should be closed and not expanded. There should be no new channels along which the threat of atomic conflict could creep. To these ends the Soviet Union has submitted for the session's examination a draft threaty on banning of the use of force in space and from space towards earth. The further we go, the more important new impulses become in the resolution of problems such as immediately beginning talks on drawing up a program of nuclear disarmament under appropriate monitoring, speeding up the working out of a treaty on the complete and comprehensive banning of nuclear weapons testing, and opening talks aimed at bannning such varieties as neutron weapons. The duty of all UN member countries is to assist in the resolution of these and other problems of vital significance for the fate of mankind, and not to interfere in such an extremely gross and deliberate way as the U.S. Administration is doing.

Extreme concern is being aroused in the UN by many questions and many problems: U.S. aggression in Central America, the stepping-up of tension in the Near East, imperialist forces' armed interference in Chad, and many others besides. Of course, the United State's bandit-like actions in the Near East, in Lebanon, require the most serious attention on the part of the UN.

U.S. 'Escalation' in Lebanon

[Vedenyapin] The escalation of U.S. armed interference in Lebanon continues, and not merely by the day, but literally by the hour. The number of victims of the barbarous shelling of Beirut and the surrounding settlements, on which the intensive fire of the U.S. 6th Fleet heavy artillery is trained, increases. The 20 vessels of the 6th Fleet, including the atomic aircraft carrier "Dwight Eisenhower" and the missile cruiser "Virginia," have literally closed the Lebanese coastline. The battleship "New Jersey" is hastening there at full speed ahead to reinforce them. Thus, the overall total of U.S. military manpower concentrated here is, as the paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, now reaching 14,000. The mask of the multinational forces, under cover of which the U.S. interventionist corps penetrated Lebanese territory, has now to all intents and purposes been discarded.

It is also obviously worth mentioning that the United States and Israel are using and kindling the real contradictions existing in Lebanese society. The situation there is really complicated. For example, both on the radio and in the press we often mention the Druze and Maronite communities. Listeners often ask us what one or the other actually is. Aleksey Mikhaylovich, perhaps you might go into a little more detail on this aspect of the problem.

[Vasilyev] Indeed, the confusion of the situation in a country as small as Lebanon is such that it confounds not only the mass of radio listeners, who are generally not obliged to understand the finer points of the Lebanese internal political situation, but also qualified specialists. Therefore, it would be useful to give a picture -- even if only the very outline -- of the religious, social and military-political arrangement of forces of this small country: In historical terms, Lebanon was not only a crossroads for the movement of goods, but also a crossroads for the movement of people, ideas, and faiths.

Its population has come to have an unusually mixed composition. Lebanon is the only Arab country where Christians form around half the population, the rest being mainly Muslims. However, this word, -- around -- determines the first element in the internal Lebanese contradictions.

When Lebanon attained independence and was liberated from French colonial domination in 1943, or in actual fact 1946, its legislative and executive authorities were formed according to the so-called confessional basis -- that is, according to the principle of religious affiliation. Thus, the parliament was formed in such a way so that for every six Christians there were five Muslim members. This was considered approximately the ratio of the population at the last census in 1932. Since then, however, the Muslim population has grown more rapidly than the Christian, and considerably more Christians than Muslims have emigrated. The Muslims assert that they now make up at least 60 percent of the population. Christians dispute this assertion. A fact remains a fact, however. The demand that a census be carried out, that the archaic confessional system be abolished, and that the principle of one man one vote be implemented was the battle cry of the Muslim parties and taboo and anathema for the majority of Christian parties for a long time.

The fact is that both Christians and Muslims are split into several communities. Among Christians, the Maronites form the majority. The Maronites live in East Beirut, the mountainous areas of Lebanon, and the central part of the coast. Other, smaller, Christian groupings are the Orthodox believers, Greek Catholics, Armenians, Protestants, and others who are scattered in various parts of the country. The Muslims are split in a few directions: about equally Sunni Muslim and Shi'ite Muslims, which form the two basic trends in Islam. In third place are the Druze, a sect founded in the 11th century. The Druze live in areas to the southeast of Beirut, the Shi'ite Muslims in southern Lebanon, and the Sunni Muslims in the north, in the area of the town of Tripoli.

[Vedenyapin] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, does all this mean that it is just some sort of inter-community hostility, a struggle for leadership between different religious communities, or are things far more complicated than that?

[Vasilyev] Your observation is only partially true. I would define the situation this way: The participants in the internal Lebanese conflict are dressed in religious garb, but the roots of that conflict are to a considerable degree social, not religious. It so happened that historically the largest bourgeois class in Lebanese terms was made up of Maronites, while the oppressed, poor and exploited mass of the population were primarily Muslim. Thus, the demand for a census and application of the principle of one person, one vote was in line with the demands of the left-wing patriotic forces and was a form of social, not religious, struggle.

Now let us go on to the political formations, the political parties. Frequently certain parties do not recognize any religious framework. One of these, for example, is the Lebanese Communist Party, which includes both Christians and Muslims. Another is the Independent Nasirites. Most parties, however, function with the backing of the religious communities. The backbone of the mass Progressive Socialist party, for example, are the Druze, while the Amal Organization is backed by the Shi'ites. The most influential of the right wing groups is the Kata'ib party, a Phalangist party formed during the 1930's on the model of the Spanish phalangists.

[Vedenyapin] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, there are also Palestinians in Lebanon, aren't there? The Israelis and the right-wing groups directed their attacks against them, the Palestinian factor having been present in Lebanese sociopolitical life for more than 30 years now.

[Vasuktev] Definitely. The Palestinian refugees, numbering approximately 300,000 to 400,000, poured in several waves into Lebanon after they were expelled from their native lands by the Israelis. They lived in roughly fifteen camps throughout Lebanon. This was the situation when both the Israeli and U.S. special services started to stir up chashes and provoke conflicts in Lebanon. This led to the cruel civil war of 1975-76. Operating on one side were the right-wing Christian forces, and on the other the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

The Palestinian resistance movement tried to remain neutral, for its chief enemy was Israel. One of the provocateurs' targets, however, was in fact the Palestinians, and they were forced to join in the war on the side of their allies, the national patriotic forces. When it became clear that it was not possible to crush the Palestinians and the Lebanese national patriotic forces by using the right-wing Christian armed detachments, Israel switched to direct military intervention. The dress rehearsal for last year's invasion, which our listeners are quite familiar with, was the Israeli intervention of March-June 1978, when Israeli troops occupied Lebanese territory south of the Al-Litani River. They then left leaving behind them on Lebanese soil detachments of their cut throat hirelings comprising right-wing Christians under the command of Major Haddad.

The fifth Arab-Israeli war began on 6 June 1982. The Israeli invasion was followed by a more than 2-month siege of West Beirut. Tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians fell victim to the aggressor. The Palestinians were not crushed, but the leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement, guided by humanitarian aims of saving the capital's population from extermination by the Israelis, left Beirut. The so-called multinational forces from four NATO countries, first and foremost the United States, were brought into Beirut. In violation of the agreement, the Israelis temporarily occupied West Beirut, and the massacres in Sabra and Shatila followed.

Lebanon then had an antinational peace agreement, which was aimed at turning the country into a U.S.-Israeli vassal, foisted on it. The agreement was rejected not only by all the national patriotic forces, but also by a number of moderate leaders sharing patriotic convictions. The patriots united in the struggle against U.S.-Israeli diktat and the capitulatory Lebanese-Israeli agreement to form the National Salvation Front, the leaders of which were Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party and traditional leader of the Druze; Sulayman Franjiyah, former Maronite president; and Rashid Karami, former Sunni premier. An appeal for national harmony was also issued by the Lebanese Communist Party.

After this, however, the Phalangists were thrown into battle against the stronghold of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party strongholds in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh mountains southeast of Beirut. When the advance misfired and was virtually crushed Druze militia, the American and certain other NATO forces -- no matter how much it is denied by certain Western leaders -- intervened on the side of their wards. This is what the expansion of NATO's sphere of operation looks like in practice. This is what NATO's cooperation with Tel Aviv looks like in practice. This is what the United States' and its allies' fight for democracy and human rights looks like in practice.

[Kolchanov] You know, kill them all: God will sort them out is the overall philosophy of the occupiers and the aggressors, and these words are printed on the American soldiers' tee-shirts in Lebanon.

[Vasilyev] These soldiers, as well as the Tel Aviv soldiers, are not only destabilizing Lebanon, they are deliberately and cold-bloodedly reducing it to ruins, undermining the foundations of Lebanese statehood and sovereignty and preventing the Lebanese people from achieving national harmony.

Instead of the coalition and authoritative government that all strata of Lebanese society call for, Washington would like to establish in Beirut an authority comprising people who are ready to obediently implement the enslaving agreement with Israel that has been foisted upon Lebanon, thus turning the country into a blind tool for the realization of U.S. and Israeli hegemonist and anti-Arab designs. So what is the result? The situation in and around Lebanon continues to intensify.

With its hegemonist aspirations Washington is carrying out direct armed interference in Lebanese affairs. At the same time, the aim is to intimidate Syria and those forces in the Arab world that refuse to bow down to U.S.-Israeli diktat. We in the Soviet Union and all progressive mankind resolutely condemn the U.S. actions in Lebanon. The U.S. Administration cannot evade responsibility for the crimes being committed against the Lebanese and the consequences of this with regard to the situation in the Near East and international security.

'Positive Results' in Madrid

[Vedenyapin] This autumn of 1983 will go down in history as a period of exacerbation of the international situation. The fault for its becoming like this lies exclusively with Washington, which looks for confrontation literally everywhere and in everything. The anti-Soviet hysteria in the West, as we have said, has assumed an unprecedented scale. The White House has officially announced an anticommunist crusade. Finally, the world has witnessed a serious provocation against our country.

Nonetheless, the U.S. leadership does have to take account of the realities of the world today, in which there is a growing trend toward dialogue and mutual understanding. Evidence of this lies in the Madrid meeting, which, after 3 years of most acute political struggle, has nevertheless been concluded with positive results. Agreement is also possible at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva: There is still time. West and East, as is shown by the results of Madrid, are able to agree on things, but only as long as the principles of respect for state sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and the inviolability of existing borders are rigorously observed.

The Madrid meeting's positive results are a notable achievement in the implementation of the course toward dialogue and mutual understanding and settling problems at the negotiating table, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed. Those results confirm that the policy of detente has strong reserves of vitality. They are evidence that, despite all the differences in politics, despite all the disagreements on how to assess the reasons for the current state of international affairs, and despite all the tension in the situation in Europe and the world today, states with different social systems are able to arrive at mutually-acceptable agreements that benefit all peoples.

The Soviet Union has done and continues to do everything it can to achieve a fruitful outcome at talks and reach an agreement that will prevent another spiral in the nuclear arms race. With this noble aim in mind our country has been showing a flexible, constructive approach throughout the Geneva talks. But, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has stressed, there are limits to our flexibility, which are dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies. Therefore, whose who hope that at the last moment we will give up our positions of principle are inevitably in for a disappointment.

Our program has now come to an end. At this point we take our leave of you, comrade listeners, and look forward to meeting you again on the air.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD232053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Sep 83

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Valentin Petrovich Gubernatorov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; with Aleksandr Valdimorovich Zholkver, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; and Boris Vasilyevich Andrionov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio]

'Indignation' Over KAL Incident

[Excerpts] [Gubernatorov] In our latest mailbag, esteemed comrades, there are many letters expressing indignation at the gross provocation by the South Korean airliner that was sent into Soviet airspace by the U.S. special services. Here, for example, is what the Great Patriotic War veteran, Anna Romanovna (?Kvartalnaya) of Bykhov in Belorussia, writes: This plane violated our border and flew 500 km into the interior of our territory. It was incited to this crime by the U.S. leaders, who later expressed condolences to the families of those who were killed. What a lie. Such a policy could lead our whole planet to disaster. Our people have always stood, and still do, for world peace; but we will never allow anyone to violate our borders.

Similar thoughts are expressed in a letter from Comrade (?Li) of Tagarog. The South Korean plane, he writes, violated our borders, for which it received due retribution. But I fail to understand, our listener continues, why and on what grounds U.S. President Reagan is acting as advocate in this affair.

Well, comrades, here to comment on your letters is the political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio, Aleksandr Vladimorivich Zholkver.

[Zholkver] You know, comrades, those same questions were asked by journalists at the Moscow press conference at which the chief of the General Staff, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov presented the results of an investigation carried out by a highly competent state commission. At that press conference, which I myself attended, many correspondents drew attention to a strange fact. The South Korean plane violated Soviet borders. The South Korean authorities themselves do not deny it. Yet it is the U.S. President who is making the most noise.

Recently, new, additional facts have become known which reveal the truth of what lies behind this major military-political provocation perpetrated by the U.S. special service on the night of 31 August. What emerges, as Marshal of Aviation Kirsanov has written in PRAVDA, is that there was, at that time, a whole reconnaissance complex operating in the region of the Soviet Far East, composed of a South Korean Boeing 747, fitted with radio-technical reconnaissance equipment; several specialized U.S. reconnaissance aircraft; a number of U.S. warships; land tracking stations in the Aleutian Islands and Hawaii, Japan and South Korea; and also a U.S. Ferret-D radio satellite. All these were set to obtain data on the Soviet air defense system in the Far East, especially in the zones around the important strategic installations on Kamchatka and Sakhalin, and also on these installations themselves.

Marshal Kirsanov, in his article, adduces numerous factual instances of painstaking coordination among the South Korean intruder plane, the American RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft that was in the area, and the American spy satellite that was orbiting over the same region.

Moreover, since then leading aviation experts, including many Italian, West German, Japanese and even American pilots, have publicly admitted that a deviation from the international flight route of such duration and distance as that committed by the South Korean plane could not have been an accident or a mistake. The advanced, multiply redundant air navigation equipment that Boeings are provided with makes such mistakes impossible.

The British Civil Aviation Authority reinacted the whole flight using a Boeing trainer and computers, and examined 27 different versions of how it might have been carried out. This analysis, as was announced on British television, showed the absolute impossibility of so great a deviation by the plane from the international route, even if there were faults in the navigation system, or incorrect flight data had been fed into the plane's computer. But that is the very point, comrades. In his very first public statement, President Reagan hastened to declare that no one would ever know what data were fed into the plane's computer. No. And as our listener, Comrade Kvartalnaya, writes, lies remain lies, and the truth always wins.

[Zholkver] The very fact that President Reagan immediately threw himself with such unbridled energy into an anti-Soviet campaign intended to whitewash the American special services and shift the blame for what happened onto the Soviet Union is evidence that this entire operation was prepared with the approval, or on the direct orders, of the U.S. Administration.

In sending the South Korean plane into the airspace of the USSR, the American special services reckoned with the possibility that innocent people might die. They took the step of launching a major reconnaissance operation, and of turning that operation, if it should be stopped, into a large-scale political provocation. And, indeed, as we see, as soon as the reconnaissance operation failed, a vociferous anti-Soviet campaign was mounted from Washington, clearly according to a pre-arranged scenario. It went so far that Washington took an action unprecedented in the history of the United Nations, as a result of which it was impossible for the head of the Soviet delegation, the USSR foreign minister, Comrade Gromyko, to go to New York for the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Moving UN Headquarters Discussed

[Gubernatorov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, in connection with this, our listener Tamara Pavlovna Tribunskaya from Krasnodar rightly asks why the question is not raised of moving the UN institutions from the United States to some other country.

[Zhokver] Yes, esteemed Tamara Pavlovna, this question is already being raised from the UN rostrum. Many delegates are now asking whether the UN headquarters should be situated in a country that does not fulfil its obligations and does not grant foreign representatives the necessary conditions for work in this organization.

The irresponsible actions of the Reagan administration and its crude violation of the agreement on the activity of the UN headquarters have met with condemnation from the delegations of a number of countries. In particular, the Soviet representative recalled that recently, clearly encouraged by the official authorities, about 400 unbridled hooligans burst onto the grounds of the residence of the USSR's permanent representation at the United Nations.

The missions of certain other countries, which for some reason or other cause displeasure to the U.S. authorities, are also subject to crimes. But the U.S. representative at the United Nations still allowed himself impudently to advise those who are dissatisfied with these actions to clear out of the United States, stating that the U.S. delegation would gladly turn up at the dock to wave goodbye. Behind all of this is Washington's unconcealed annoyance.

U.S. 'Accelerating' Arms Race

[Gubernatorov] A letter from our listener Sergey Pavlovich Tyazhov from Navoloki, Ivanovo Oblast, contains the following: President Reagan clearly does not want peaceful cooperation with the USSR but is conducting a policy of preparing for nuclear war. That is why there is such a tense situation in the world. In this connection Comrade Tyazhov asks: Suppose that next year Reagan is reelected president. Does this not inspire alarm?

[Zholkver] I must say, esteemed Sergey Pavlovich, that I fully understand your concern and indignation. Indeed, the main source of the present dangerous tension in the world is the aggressive policy of the most reactionary forces of the United States. This is the policy of accelerating the arms race, and attempting to achieve military superiority, whereby they would like to impose their will on the rest of the world.

But some people in Washington clearly do not take into account that history did not start with their arrival in the tower from which they direct their foreign policy. No one is able to turn back history. The USSR has frequently, quite definitively, and at the very highest level stated that it is not striving for military superiority but will not allow the other side to gain such superiority. The USSR and the countries of the socialist community are doing everything possible to help overcome the threatening tendencies in world events. They regard the solution of the most urgent of humanity's most urgent general problem -- the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe -- to be of paramount importance in their international activity.

[Gubernatorov] It must be said that this is not just good intentions. Our country is prepared to turn all of this program into the corresponding treaty obligations without delay. This could be started by the USSR and the United States and then by the other nuclear powers.

Geneva Talks Reviewed

[Zholkver] Yes, as is known, Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe have been going on for quite a long time. Comrade Shlyapin from Gomel, Comrade Vashpanov from Cherepovets and many others are interested to know the situation at these talks.

Unfortunately, it must be said, comrades, that the United States, due to its negative position, has brought them to an impasse. However, the USSR is continuing to strive to untie the complicated knots in Geneva. Recently, we made an new major step in the interests of achieving an understanding. If a mutually aceptable agreement is achieved on the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe as a whole, including the United States' renunciation of the deployment of its new missiles, with the corresponding reduction of medium-range aircraft, the USSR would be prepared to eliminate all of the missiles removed from the European part of the country. We are proposing a very sharp reduction in medium-range nuclear means -- a threefold reduction. We do not lay claim to a single missile nor to a single aircraft more than there would be on the NATO side. The USSR, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, is ready to retain, after the reductions in Europe, exactly the same number of medium-range missiles as Britain and France.

The question arises, what else is necessary for an honorable and just understanding; and, do the United States and the other NATO countries want an understanding at all?

[Gubernatorov] Yes, it is precisely these questions that we are asked by many of our listeners. Here is a letter from Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov from the settlement of Krivozerye, Penza Oblast. Judging by everything, the U.S. leaders are conducting an adventurist policy. In order to achieve their impossible plans for world domination, they have unleashed an unbridled arms race. The question arises: Does not the USSR have the right in response to deploy its armaments to block the adventurist plans of the United States and its NATO allies?

[Zholkver] Esteemed Yakov Tikhonovich, I fully share your indignation, especially since I, myself, participated in the last war. I would like to recall the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that our flexibility has limits. They are dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies. If the United States' position at the talks remains unconstructive and one-sided, and if matters go as far the actual deployment in Europe of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, we will, naturally, have to take the appropriate countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on the European and global scales.

However, we believe, and this was also stressed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that there is still a possibility of preventing the world from sliding into a new spiral of the arms race. Our country is doing everything to overcome the dangerous course of events, to remove the nuclear threat to mankind, to achieve a breakthrough at the disarmament talks.

Japan's 'Deception' on KAL

[Gubernatorov] Now, comrades, I would like to return to the letters referring to the affair of the South Korean 747. Here is why. Quite a number of listeners ask how the Japanese authorities are behaving in connection with this major military-political provocation perpetrated by the U.S. secret services in the Soviet Far East? Here, for instance, is what Viktor Andreyevich Komarov, of Moscow, writes: Besides the White House, which organized the international provocation, the Japanese authorities are also connected with it. They must have known in Tokyo what Washington was up to. I will ask the foreign-political commentator of All-Union Radio, Boris Vasiliyevich Andrianov, to answer in some detail the question that interests you, Viktor Andreyevich, and others among our listeners.

[Andrianov] Of course they knew in Tokyo. They simply could not fail to know what was behind flight 007, which was carried out during the night of 31 August by a Boeing 747 belonging to the South Korean company, Korean Airlines. Why was it impossible for the Japanese authorities to keep out of it -- because the appropriate services in Tokyo provided ground control for the flight of the South Korean airliner on the southern part of its route. That means they were aware of the flight path that this plane was following. Tokyo does not dare deny that as soon as the Boeing 747 entered the airspace controlled by Japanese air traffic control, it took care of the plane on the southern section of its route. That is to say that the Tokyo air traffic control center was tracking the progress of the airliner along its planned route. Tokyo maintained radio communication with the plane. The American control service reports hearing conversations between the Japanese air traffic controllers and the South Korean pilot. Among other things, he asked for permission to change altitude. Why, then, was there no warning from Tokyo to the crew of the Boeing 747 that it had strayed from its route and was following a completely different course? One certainly can not take seriously the answer to that question that was given by a Tokyo spokesman, that they did not know in Tokyo that the South Korean plane was flying in Soviet airspace.

On this matter, the arguments of the Japanese authorities just do not add up. They pretend to be stupid, while in fact they are cunning, and rely on what they know to be deception.

Of course, they are not doing all this for nothing. Evidently, the Japanese authorities did not warn the South Korean airliner that it was off course for one of two reasons. Either air traffic control in Tokyo knew in advance that the Boeing 747 was not on an ordinary flight, but following a spy route, and so had no reason to sound the alarm, or else, this plane's control course was being tracked not by the ordinary air traffic control points, but by Japan's special services, which were conducting the flight by the intruding airliner in the expectation of fulfilling a secret reconnaissance mission.

[Gubernatorov] In this connexion, Boris Vasiliyevich, I think it is relevant to quote a report by the Japanese agency KYODO from Washington. It says the U.S. Senate decided to pass a specual resolution expressing gratitude to the Japanese authorities for their cooperation with the Reagan administration during the flight of the South Korean Boeing 747. This resolution gives a high appraisal of the work of official Tokyo throughout this whole affair of the dirty provocation against our country.

[Andrianov] Certainly, it is no concidence that the very first radio report of the incident of the spy plane came from the Japanese National Defense Agency. This Japanese war department has been maintaining close contacts with the Pentagon and the CIA for a long time. I would like to draw your attention, also, to the conduct of representatives of the war department during the discussion of the incident of the South Korean plane that took place in the budget commission of the lower chamber of the Japanese parliament. They categorically refused to give any detailed explanation of the matter. Why had the Japanese generals no desire to clarify the affair? It seems they are guided by the wish to keep certain secrets. So that is the reason. It is a very eloquent admission. The Japanese authorities assert, foaming at the mouth, that the South Korean airliner was on an ordinary civil flight. But the Japanese National Defense Agency clearly disagrees with that version, and is trying to cast a veil of military secrecy over the details of the flight of the Boeing 747 that had been sent into the airspace of the Soviet Union. It is a sort of Japanese version of the non-commissioned officer's widow who gave herself a flogging [a tall story].

Saudi Foreign Policy 'Contradictory'

[Gubernatorov] The Shumsudinov family asks to be told in more detail about Saudi Arabia, its state structure, policy and international links.

Now we have come to questions of foreign policy. It must be said that it is complicated and contradictory. On the one hand, Saudi Arabia adheres to the position of Arab nationalism and on this basis condemns Israeli aggression in the Near East. The countries that have been victims of this aggression receive very considerable financial aid from Saudi Arabia. After the conclusion of the shameful Camp David Agreement, this country broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt.

On the other hand, since the 1930's Saudi Arabia has been closely linked with the United States and has frequently been the executor of imperialist policy in the Near East. It is not just a question of U.S. monopolies extracting the processing the lion's share of the oil on the Arabian Peninsula. Washington supplies the Saudi regime with the very latest armaments and develops military cooperation with it in very way.

Quite recently it became known that in exchange for a large consignment of tanks, Saudi Arabia has virtually granted the United States territory for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. There are already over 5,000 U.S. military specialists and personnel, including those who service the four AWACS planes, which carry out patrol flights over the region of the Persian Gulf, which Washington had declared to be a sphere of its vital interests.

Saudi Arabia does not have diplomatic relations with the USSR under the pretext that, it says, in our country the church is separated from the state. But contacts take place during various international forums at various levels.

USSR WILL NOT ATTEND SEOUL IPU MEETING

SK252252 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has decided not to attend the 70th IPU conference to be held in Seoul. By authority of the party and the Government of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, on 20 September informed the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs as follows: The Soviet Union has decided not to send a delegation to the 70th IPU Conference to be held in Seoul. The Soviet Union has already informed the (?executive) department of the IPU of this decision.

Again, the Soviet Union has decided not to attend the 70th IPU Conference to be held in Seoul.

FURTHER REPORTS ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

U.S. 'Violates' Agreements

PM231433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov report: "In Violation of Agreements"]

[Text] New York -- As has already been reported, the U.S. authorities have barred the aircraft in which the Soviet delegation was due to arrive to attend the 38th UN General Assembly Session from landing at New York's Kennedy Airport.

The State Department's decision flagrantly violates the agreement with the United States concluded in 1947. This agreement, UN spokesman F. Giuliani said, "indicates perfectly precisely that the federal authorities, the state authorities, and the local authorities of the United States must not impede passage to or from the location of the central institutions of the United Nations" and that this provision must be observed regardless of the relations existing between the United States and the government of the other country. For this reason the refusal to allow the Soviet delegation's plane to land at airports in New York or New Jersey state violates the agreement between the United Nations and the United States.

'Gross Violation' Sparks 'Indignation'

LD230945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] All Soviet people and the international public have learned with indignation of the gross violation of international obligations by the U.S. Administration.

This violation made it impossible for the head of our country's delegation to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, to go to New York.

Here is a commentary on this topic by international journalist Viktor Anikin:

Yes comrades, the very gross violation by the U.S. authorities of the agreement on the UN headquarters has been decisively rebuffed in the world, and primarily within the most authoritative international organization. Participants at an emergency session of the UN Committee on Relations with the Host Country stressed in their speeches that the actions of the U.S. Administration are unlawful in nature and contradict the United States' obligations under the agreement signed in 1947. In accordance with this agreement, the U.S. authorities undertook not to hinder the attendance of delegates of UN member-countries at their permanent missions in New York. Moreover, they are responsible for creating normal conditions of work for foreign delegations at the United Nations, including ensuring their security during their stay on American soil. And now all these obligations have been unceremoniously flouted, which justifiably aroused a wave of indignation at the United Nations.

It should be stressed here that over the 35 years and more of the operation of the agreement on the UN headquarters, a long list of violations of the agreement by the American side has accumulated. These include attacks on foreign missions to the UN and acts of armed violence, blackmail and intimidation against individual employees of missions in New York. The Soviet mission and diplomats working there are subject to the most frequent provocative acts. The latest arbitrary act, clearly encouraged by the American authorities, was the raid on 4 September this year by a large group of hooligans on the residence of the USSR permanent mission to the UN in Glen Cove, near New York. A crowd of anti-Soviet people set up a villainous riot on Soviet territory and caused substantial material damage at the mission.

Such attacks occur every time that the authorities in the U.S. instigate campaigns of crude anti-Sovietism. Washington does not stoop at any, even the dirtiest means, including direct violations of agreements and their obligations to the international community.

However, it is not only Soviet missions and diplomats that are subject to provocations and terrorist acts. The missions of Yugoslavia, Iraq, Egypt, France and other states have at various times been subjected to attacks by elements acting in a fascist way from Zionist organizations, with the U.S. New York authorities remaining completely inactive. Felix Garcia Rodriguez, attache to the Cuban permanent mission at the UN, was murdered in New York 3 years ago with the connivance of the American authorities. Official Washington's favorable attitude to this crime is proven by the fact that the detained participants in the assassination -- and they proved to be Cuban counter-revolutionaries -- soon found themselves at liberty.

The list of violations by the U.S. authorities of their obligations to the UN could be continued. It is widely known in UN circles, where the question is being raised with increasing frequency of the expediency of continuing to have the UN headquarters in a country which does not honor its commitment to guarantee the safety and the normal operation of foreign missions on American soil.

U.S. Toughens 'Campaign'

LD240943 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 24 TASS -- The Reagan administration is toughening its campaign, which is spearheaded against the United Nations.

A highly-placed State Department spokesman issued an openly insulting statement Friday, accusing the United Nationa of being hypocritical and the delegations of many U.N. member states of conducting themselves "in ways, to put it mildly, unwise".

He did not conceal that he was spelling out the view, which is held by the highest-ranking administration circles, including President Reagan himself. In the spokesman's words, the master of the White House is going to repeat these charges in his forthcoming meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The State Department spokesman also voiced an unambiguous threat that, if criticisms of the United States continued in the U.N., the U.S. Administration would adopt retaliatory measures. He hinted, in particular, that Washington would be prepared drastically to cut its monetary contributions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The U.S. Senate Thursday voted for chopping the U.S. donation by half a billion dollars in the next four years.

Against this backdrop, the State Department spokesman's claims that the United States firmly backed the United Nations Organisation sounded as mockery and, understandably, drew loud laughter from the attending journalists.

Reagan's Proposed UN Speech

LD260916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] At the UN General Assembly session today, President Reagan intends to make public the so-called new initiatives at the Geneva talks. Their content has already been set forth in the mass media of the West. Judging by these reports, the U.S. position at Geneva is not changing. American peace campaigners note that the aim of the propagandist step by Reagan is to mislead the world public and to split the anti-war movement in the United States and other countries.

UN Considers USSR Proposals

LD240926 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 24 (TASS) -- The organisational stage of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly has come to an end, and the assembly now is to begin the debate on general political issues. The agenda of the session reflecting all major international problems of today, has been endorsed. The agenda consists of 141 points with questions of preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe, containing the nuclear arms race and enhancing international security featuring prominently on it. Many of these issues were initially submitted to the international community on the initiative of the USSR. At the present session, too, the Soviet Union put forward a new proposal -- it submitted for discussion the question of concluding a treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space with respect to Earth. It is to be discussed at the First Committee (political and security) of the assembly.

The Soviet delegation also submitted proposals on the urgent cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the prohibition of the development and production of new types of mass annihilation weapons and new systems of such weapons, the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

In the light of the U.S. imperialist policy of fanning up the flames of regional conflicts, the session will pay special attention to the world's trouble spots, primarily the Middle East. The delegates are to discuss in detail the Middle East crisis, ways for a just political settlement which is being blocked by the U.S.-Israeli alliance and expanding U.S. armed intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The General Assembly will also examine the issue of granting the right to self-determination to the Palestinian people.

The session is to discuss questions of decolonisation, efforts to combat apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as economic relations among states.

As a result of the behind-the-scenes activities the U.S. delegation managed to impose on the assembly the discussion of such a far-fetched issue as the "Afghan question". Mohammad Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, said in this connection that U.S. imperialism had not abandoned attempts at intervening in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. That, he said, was a factor complicating efforts to create a positive climate for solving questions connected with the situation around Afghanistan.

On the whole the agenda of the session is an indication of the firm determination of the overwhelming majority of states to work toward creating favorable conditions for intensifying the process of relaxation of international tensions and removing the threat of nuclear annihilation.

On the eve of the general political debate a newly free Caribbean state was admitted to the United Nations. This is Saint-Kitts and Nevis, former British colony, which became the 158th United Nations member country.

Assembly's Organizational Stage Ends

LD240713 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- The organisational stage of the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly is over. It will be followed by a general political discussion. The delegates approved the agenda which reflects all important aspects of international life. There are 141 items on the agenda. These are mainly problems of preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe, restraining the nuclear arms race and consolidating international security, many of which were submitted for the first time for the discussion of the international community on the initiative of the USSR.

True as it is to its tradition to come for the session with constructive peace proposals, the Soviet Union submitted this year for the discussion the question on conclusion of a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space towards the earth. It will be discussed at the Assembly's First Committee (on political questions and questions of security).

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON S. ASIA, NAMIBIA, MIDEAST

LD231031 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 23 TASS -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he favored a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by continuing the talks through his personal envoy Diego Cordovez.

Speaking in an interview with the Indian news agency UNI, he said that he intended to meet with foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan who had arrived to the session of the United Nations General Assembly and to discuss with them another trip of his personal envoy to that region.

Touching on his recent talks on Namibian independence, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that his position remained clear-cut and firm. He said that he did not accept any attempts at linking the presence of a contingent of Cuban troops in Angola with the issue of Namibian independence. The Cuban troops were staying in Angola under an agreement between the Governments of Angola and Cuba, and their presence in Angola should not be made a condition for the solution to the Namibian issue.

The United Nations secretary general expressed regrets over deadlocked efforts to settle the Middle East conflict.

Javier Perez de Cuellar criticised the position of the United States on the request of the developing countries for global talks with a view to restructuring the world economic relations on a more just and equitable basis. Javier Perez de Cuellar described the position of the USA toward the developing countries as unconstructive.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German on 23 September 1983 on pages 3 and 4 carries a 3,000 word interview given by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Manfred Scheuch, editor in chief of ARBEITER ZEITUNG. The interview has been compared to the IZVESTIYA version published in the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 3, revealing the following variation:

The interview is preceded by an introductory passage, which notes that the written answers to Scheuch's questions, which were submitted "several weeks ago," were handed over to him in the Kremlin, on 20 September. It also notes that on this occasion, Tikhonov responded to Scheuch's question about the downing of the South Korean airliner, adding that the interview had been submitted before the incident:

"Asked about the downing of the airplane, Tikhonov confirmed the official government position that it was a U.S. provocation. 'It was not we who needed this incident,' he said, adding that -- in view of the massive movement against the Western arms build-up, a movement that could possibly be hampered by this incident -- the question must be asked who was to profit from it."

No mention of the incident is contained in the body of the interview.

U.S. USES KAL TO PRODUCE TENSION, DISCREDIT USSR

PM241643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "So When Will Washington Give the Answers?]

[Text] The U.S. Administration, with the active participation of President Reagan personally, is continuing to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria around the coarse provocation against the USSR, which was organized by the United States itself and which is connected with the sending of a South Korean aircraft with special reconnaissance tasks into Soviet airspace in the Far East.

It has now become quite clear that the following main aims are being pursued in this:

First, to add a further sharp twist to international tension and to ensure that Washington has a cover for implementing its militarist preparations. In no way can it be considered to be fortuitous that immediately after what took place the U.S. Congress decided to confirm a military budget unprecedented in its size -- more than covering all the requirements of the Pentagon for the creation and production of new types of armaments, and primarily nuclear ones.

Second, to distract the attention of world public opinion away from pressing international problems and to try to discredit the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which are meeting with ever growing support throughout the world; and at the same time to make it even more difficult to reach mutually-acceptable agreement at the disarmament talks, dragging their new nuclear missiles into Europe in an atmosphere of military psychosis.

The organizers of this provocation, while whipping up an atmosphere of hostility toward the USSR and unscrupulously making capital out of the "humane" aspect of this whole business, are counting on being able to conceal the truth, delude people and thus cover up the tracks and evade responsibility for the crime that has been committed. With each new day, however, there is a growing conviction in the world that the U.S. authorities are engaged in a deliberate deception and are trying at all costs to lead public opinion along a false path. In short, they are resorting to a method that is used, as a rule, by those who break the law.

And, as this is revealed, Washington is feeling increasingly nervous and losing its temper.

On the basis of an investigation, which has been carefully carried out, the Soviet Union has produced a photographically accurate picture of events. It has been shown irrefutably that with the sanction of the supreme powers of the United States, U.S. special services undertook a large-scale operation, in which a whole complex of means -- reconnaissance aircraft, combat vessels and space systems -- were used. Various departments of the United States, Japan and South Korea were in on this.

All actions by the South Korean Boeing bore out the fact that this was no aircraft that had wandered off course by accident. Its flight, which lay over major Soviet military installations, was planned in advance, and directed and corrected by the corresponding services. In sending this aircraft into USSR airspace for reconnaissance purposes, the U.S. special services consciously took this criminal step, and in the event of its being cut short, had planned to transform this whole operation into a political provocation on an international scale.

Data have been published by the Soviet side showing the legality of the actions by the area air defense installations in connection with the violation of the USSR's air borders.

The U.S. authorities are continuing to hang on stubbornly to the tale they cooked up in advance, and which even the U.S. press is admitting is now creaking at the seams. It is getting harder and harder for the White House to refute established facts. As a consequence more and more contradictions are becoming apparent in utterances by American officials between what they were asserting before and what they are saying now. Yet having resorted to deception Washington is becoming enmeshed ever more deeply in it.

For instance, it was being asserted in Washington at the beginning that the U.S. services had no radio contact with the South Korean aircraft. Afterward it became clear that there had been constant radio exchanges between its crew and the U.S. air traffic control services.

They alleged that the Boeing strayed from its course because of a technical fault. Then they admitted the air navigational equipment on board planes of this type make such a deviation completely impossible. At first they passed over in silence the presence of an American RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft along the route followed by the South Korean plane. Then they were forced to admit this, too. For a time Washington manipulated a certain tape recording of conversations between Soviet pilots and ground control. From the very beginning it was obvious there was a fabrication involved. And they got totally confused when, subsequently, some things were discovered which for some reason, had not been noticed before. This admission also had to be forced out under the pressure of the facts.

They not only manipulate the facts dishonestly; they pass over facts in silence. Clearly it is not without purpose that, for example, the American side has not yet made public the recordings -- which undoubtedly must be available to it -- of the reports from the Boeing 747, or the conversations with the RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft, which was in the region of Kamchatka during the same time, or other materials related to the case.

Washington is obstinately avoiding answers that would inevitably throw light on what really happened in the early morning of 1 September in the Far East.

QUESTION ONE: If it was an ordinary flight, how is it to be explaiend that an aircraft equipped with first-class navigation aids, piloted by an experienced crew, and served by a ramified system of U.S. and Japanese air traffic control -- and given the dual radio navigation systems for general and military use which the United States has at its disposal -- should diverge 500 km from an international route, and penetrate USSR airspace for a long period?

QUESTION TWO: Why did the crew of the Boeing 747 aircraft, which had its own radar system, making it possible to establish reliably the location of the flight -- over dry land or over the sea -- not correct their flight when they went over the Kamchatka Peninsula, but continue their former course, although they knew perfectly well that their whole route as far as the Japanese Islands should have been over the ocean?

QUESTION THREE: Why did the intruder aircraft's route pass precisely over areas where extremely important strategic installations of the USSR are situated, and moreover carrying out the appropriate maneuvers for this while inside Soviet airspace?

QUESTION FOUR: Why did the U.S. side not take any measures to put an end to the gross violation of the USSR's airspace -- a fact it admitted from the very start -- and return the aircraft to the international route, even though it had every possibility of doing this? Why did the U.S. authorities not establish contact with the Soviet side and give the necessary flight data of the aircraft, if it had deviated from course by mistake?

QUESTION FIVE: Why, during the flight of the Boeing 747 aircraft, were numerous U.S. Air Force and Naval units operating at the same time in the same are? Why was the Boeing's flight synchronized precisely with the appearance over the area of the U.S. Ferret-D reconnaissance satellite?

QUESTION SIX; What is the explanation for the fact that the U.S. State Department statement said that the South Korean aircraft supposedly reported its location only by reference to the nominal checkpoints instead of actual geographical coordinates, while, according to an official statement from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, true data were being transmitted from the aircraft in question about its being over the Sea of Okhotsk 600 km southwest of Petropovlavsk-Kamchatskiy?

QUESTION SEVEN: What is the explanation for the string of "coincidences" in the behavior of the Boeing 747 crew -- it failed to perform its duty to check that the navigation equipment was working; made no use of other instruments that would have enabled them to ascertain the aircraft's location; did not comply with signals given it by Soviet pilots and ground services on the international emergency frequency, or to maneuvers by Soviet aircraft; and did not respond to warning shots with tracer rounds?

QUESTION EIGHT: What is the explanation for the unusually large crew on the plane? Were not the additional personnel required to serve the special reconnaissance equipment? Why have not all the members of the crew been named in the published lists?

Direct and honest answers are required to all these questions -- and one could continue enumerating them. The U.S. Government is obliged to give these answers.

Finally, the main thing -- to whose advantage is all that has taken place?

Is it advantageous for the USSR, which is determined in its advocacy eliminating the peaks of tension and of improving the international situation and strengthening trust?

Or is it advantageous to those who are stepping up the arms race, whipping up militaristic hysteria and sowing dissension among peoples?

The answer is clear. The course of the U.S. Administration's policy and its practical actions speak for themselves.

ALASKAN RADAR 'NOTED' KAL PLANE OFF COURSE

LD232313 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] More and more evidence that the intrusion of a South Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace was not accidental is emerging.

According to the CBS television company, a U.S. Air Force radar station on Alaska picked up the Boeing 747 when it was flying over the territory of this peninsula and noted that is was 15-17 miles off course, although it had taken off less than an hour previously. This error right at the beginning of the flight was bound to lead the aircraft hundreds of miles off course by the time it approached Soviet territory. However, CBS stresses, the crew of the aircraft was not informed of this.

Reports in the U.S. press that the United States often uses passenger aircraft for espionage purposes and that U.S. intelligence not only knew about the flight of the South Korean airliner but was evidently in charge of it have all badly undermined the belief that Reagan is telling the truth. An opinion poll carried out by THE NEW YORK TIMES and the CBS television company has shown that 61 percent of Americans think that the U.S. Government is concealing information from the people. (Seshons), a resident of Oakland, writes in the newspaper TRIBUNE that the United States, which bears responsibility for the dirty military adventure in Vietnam and which is the only country in the world to have used nuclear weapons, against the civilian population of Japan, has no right whatsoever to teach others the rules of morality and humanity. It is appropriate to ask our administration the following question: What would be the fate of any passenger aircraft from a socialist country if it turned up at night over U.S. territory and, ignoring all warnings, headed for the Livermore laboratory, where development work on nuclear weapons is carried out?

Letters of this kind from ordinary Americans are now reaching newspapers and Soviet institutions in the United States.

NIXON REPORTEDLY CANCELED SEAT ON KAL PLANE

LD242316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] More and more new facts confirming that the intrusion of the South Korean aircraft into the USSR's airspace was a premeditated provocation are coming to light. As the West German QUICK weekly has reported, former President Richard Nixon was to have been on the aircraft. Seat B2, in the first row, had been reserved for him. However, at the last moment Nixon did not take the flight. There is no doubt that the U.S. special services could not bring themselves to dispatch the former president to the next world. Thus, he was quite possibly in the know right from the start. In the opinion of West German journalist (?Guenter Gruessom), this is a clear confirmation that the passengers were knowingly sent to a certain death. The question arises: How will Mr Nixon explain why he suddenly decided not to fly on that day?

LETTER WRITERS CRITICIZE U.S. ON KAL INCIDENT

LD251800 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Letters from abroad, particularly those that come from distant places, do not get here all that quickly, and it is not always easy in the pressure of daily affairs to find enough time to write. But in this case many people have taken up their pens, many have considered it necessary to express their opinion on the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, to evaluate what happened.

A provocation: That is the opinion in the majority of letters, and this shows that ordinary people in the West understand that what happened with the South Korean aircraft was not a chance happening, that it was not a mistake by pilots or instruments, but that it was a carefully planned and prepared deliberate provocative action. But the most revolting part of this story, writes Jan Maertens, a worker from the Netherlands, is the fact that for this spy action the American imperialists were ready to sacrifice the lives of their own compatriots. This fact makes everyone indignant. Everyone writes about the passengers of the aircraft who became the hostages of the Washington criminals. All this for the sake of bringing up a new wave of slander against the Soviet Union, a letter from office worker (Rupert Rille) from the GDR says.

From the moment of its birth our country has been subjected to malicious attacks. Its revolutionary spirit, uncompromising position in the struggle for the rights of the working man and firm peace policy are not to the liking of the imperialist gentlemen. The Western mass media have sufficient opportunities at their disposal to repeat slanderous fabrications, day after day, hour by hour, to deceive some people and to set them against us. But lies do not travel a long way. I do not believe a single word of theirs: This is how the Italian (Carlino Carletti) responded to newspaper articles and television broadcasts in his own country which tried to discredit the Soviet Union. Another compatriot of his, (Pietro Bianchi), wrote in his letter: President Reagan and U.S. politicians think only about how they can pour filth over the Soviet Union. But this filth has stained them themselves. The United States has no right to give out lessons in humanity, because their policy is inhumane. They unleashed a war against the people of Vietnam, who live thousands upon thousands of kilometers from the United States, they stifle freedom in the countries of Latin America and the Near East, and now they are preparing the sad role of nuclear hostage for Western Europe.

Judging by the letters, and in particular by one from (Rafael Arrias) from the United States itself, people in the West are understanding increasingly that the present anti-Soviet campaign is needed by the U.S. Administration as a smokescreen behind which the Pentagon and the CIA will carry out fresh plunderous operations. Such is the opinion of different people from different countries about the incident involving the South Korean aircraft.

ISRAEL'S 1973 DOWNING OF LIBYAN PLANE CITED

LD231002 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Kudelin writes:

Having launched provocative anti-Soviet hullabaloo around the incident with a South Korean spy-plane, the Reagan administration, for the umpteenth time, struck a posture of "defender of human rights," "champion of humaneness and justice."

All the falsity and hypocrisy of this stance assumed by official Washington are so obvious that an unbiased person does not need any special proofs.

One of the most disgraceful pages of present-day history of the United States was filled in by its policy in the Middle East. Supporting in every way the Israeli aggressor, giving lavish military, financial and diplomatic aid and support to Tel Aviv, the U.S. Administration bears a direct responsibility for the continued occupation of Arab lands and for sufferings and casualties of many thousands among the Lebanese and other peoples of Arab East Beirut caused by that occupation, for the tragedy of the four-million Palestinian people whom the Zionist expansion deprived of the most treasured thing, national home.

Particularly unsavoury is the patronage that the transoceanic "advocates of humaneness" give to Israeli air pirates.

Washington is now in a fit of feigned hysterics in connection with the South Korean plane and is shedding crocodile tears for the victims of the CIA's provocation against the Soviet Union. But Washington kept mum in February 1973 when the Israeli military staged in cold blood a heinous crime in the skies over the Sinai peninsula in broad daylight. 20 kilometres east of the Suez Canal Israeli warplanes shot down a Libyan "Boeing-727" performing a regular flight. Almost all passengers on board the Libyan airliner were killed and there were more than 100 passengers on board the plane. The world public condemned this sinister crime which the Israeli air pirates tried to present sacrilegiously as all but an "act of self-defence." But contrary to facts and logic, the United States far from stigmatising this gross violation of the norms of international law by Tel Aviv assumed the protection of the Zionist pirates. It is due to Washington's efforts that Israel got off easily when its crime was discussed at a session of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

It was pointed out then that as a result of the backstage pressure exerted by the U.S. delegation, the resolution adopted did not condemn duly the piratic action of Israelis representing a serious threat to safety of air services.

The tragedy with the Libyan passenger plane is not at all an isolated episode but the norm of conduct of the Israeli military. Tel Aviv was never averse to air piracy in order to implement its aggressive aims. Suffice it to recall the raid of Israeli vultures on the Beirut International Airport (?in) 1968 when 13 commercial and passenger planes were destroyed (?or) the apprehension of a Lebanese passenger plane in August 1973. There is no doubt that all these crimes would have never been committed if the Israeli military had not been backed by their patron, the United States, which tries in vain to present itself as a champion of humanism.

REAGAN'S 'HYPOCRITICAL' VOA BROADCAST ASSAILED

LD251655 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 25 Sep 83

["U.S. President Is Being Hypocritical" -- TASS headline"]

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a fresh demagogic speech on American radio, which he pretentiously called an appeal to all people. The gist of the President's statement, the atmosphere of secrecy during the arrival of the President of the "Voice of America" radio station for delivering his speech, and the fact that the speech was broadcast in 42 languages -- show that all has been conceived as a progaganda performance on an international scale.

The aim of that speech by the U.S. President was clearly to try to camouflage the militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration -- a course for building up the arms race, which is conducive to a growth in the danger of nuclear war.

The head of the present U.S. Administration spared no words in an attempt to prove that the USA allegedly centres its policy on the "ideas of peace". If one is to believe the President's statement, Washington thinks only of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Thus, the President claimed in particular that at the Geneva talks the United States puts forward proposals considering the interests of both sides. This is said at a time when all American proposals are aimed at a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and ensuring military superiority for the United States.

As is known, it was not of its own free will that the Reagan administration agreed to talks on the limitation of stretegic weapons. It was forced to do so after long procrastination, which was condemned by the public opinion of the whole world. But, simultaneously the White House started implementing a programme of unprecedented scale for a build-up of strategic weapons. The President claimed that the USA favours considerable and fair cuts in such weapons. Both claims are untrue. In real fact, the stand of the USA at the talks too is aimed not at the limitation of strategic weapons, but, on the contrary, at their build-up by the United States. As far as "fairness" is concerned, it reduces to throwing away the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, on which the previous agreements were based, and without whose observance any new agreements are unthinkable.

Neither has there been a grain of truth in the Reagan's pronouncement on his administration's striving to achieve progress at the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. His claims do not tally with the U.S. stand at the Geneva talks, where the American side is doing its utmost in an attempt to upset the existing balance, is refusing to take into account the medium-range nuclear means of the NATO member countries. The cherished goal of the White House at the talks and outside them boils down to one thing -- ensure, whatever the cost, the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

In presenting the stands of the sides at the talks in a wrong light, the President hopes in vain that the world public is uninformed about the real state of things. This calculation is particularly clearly built on sand as far as the Soviet people are concerned. The latter are well informed about the contents of both Soviet and American proposals.

Even the American press admits that the U.S. Administration by no means has a stake in the success of the Geneva talks. It points out that the United States is, as a matter of fact, sabotaging the talks. Why then, one may ask, the President found it necessary to speak of Washington's "good will"? He clearly wished to deceive all whom he addressed, to distract attention from the obstructionist stand of the USA.

By speaking at length again on the U.S. "incident" with the South Korean plane, which was sent into the Soviet Union's air space in the Far East with special reconnaissance aims, the President was trying to relieve his administration of responsibility for that provocation. While hypocritically speculating on the humanitarian aspect of what happened and unfoundedly denying the involvement of the U.S. secret services in that provocation, he failed to answer why that plane had been found 500 km off its course and who had sent it to the military installations in the Soviet territory.

The Soviet people are fully and correctly informed about the actual circumstances in connection with the intrusion of the South Korean plane into the USSR's air space. But the Americans have not heard a truthful statement from the President.

President Reagan was trying to assure that he wishes a dialogue with the Soviet Union. But what is the real worth of these hypocritical statements when the whole world sees that Washington's present policy is aimed not at a dialogue, but at a confrontation with the USSR, at aggravating the international situation. Concern about this policy is growing in the USA itself. It is noteworthy that precisely at the time when the President was delivering his address, a mass demonstration was being held outside the White House. Its participants demanded that the USA put an end to the killing of peaceful inhabitants of Lebanon, that it should not interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples.

In preaching on the radio, Reagan said that statements on adherence to peace should be substantiated with deeds. Isn't it high time for the President to follow this advice?

'HOSTILE' SENATE VOTE ON UN ALLOCATION SCORED

LD241047 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The American Senate has voted for dramatic cuts in U.S. contributions to the UN budget, and here is commentary from Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The Senate vote is seen as another American move hostile to the United Nations. In recent days Washington has stepped up its activity against the United Nations in connection with the beginning of the regular General Assembly session. In a move unprecedented in the history of the United Nations, the United States has prevented the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, from attending the opening ceremony of the session. There was an angry reaction from UN members to a statement by the American representative in one of the committees, Charles Lichenstein, that the United States will put no impediment in their way if they choose to remove themselves and the United Nations from the soil of the United States and would, as he put it, bid them a fond farewell.

Boorishness and diplomacy are as incompatible as kleptomania and banking or infanticide and midwifery, but the Reagan administration is obviously determined to stick Wild West ways in dealing with international issues. Charles Lichenstein was defended first by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and then by President Reagan.

The motives behind Washington's crude attacks on the United Nations are clear. The organization has long ceased to be a convenient tool for the U.S. Government. Since the United Nations has accepted many newly independent members the United States has lost the majority it used to have to engineer any resolutions it wanted the United Nations to pass. In recent years the United States has come under a barrage of criticism at the United Nations on many occasions. Last year the entire General Assembly voted to condemn Israeli crimes and aggression in Lebanon, and only the United States and NATO voted against. The Reagan administration is opposed to UN efforts to put an end to the arms race and remove the nuclear war threat. Administration officials are clearly annoyed that the United Nations is discussing disarmament at a time when the United States is carrying out an unprecedented arms build-up program. The Pentagon is clearly vexed when discussions on banning nuclear weapons tests and outlawing chemical and space weapons are under way at the United Nations.

Washington would obviously like to see the United Nations go, and as a first step it has cut its contributions to the UN budget. The move may have very serious repercussions. Senator Charles Percy is on record as saying that the United States is undermining an organization on whose activity the preservation of peace and stability in the world depends.

PLANNED U.S. MILITARY SPENDING FOR 1984 VIEWED

LD250917 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has signed a bill allocating 187.5 billion dollars for military spending in fiscal 1984. This is 18.9 billion dollars more than in the current fiscal year.

The bill, earlier approved by Congress, provides for considerable means to develop new American armaments systems. Thus, 4.8 billion dollars allocated for the manufacture of 24 inter-continental ballistic MX missiles, 5.6 billion dollars for the development of ten new strategic B-1 bombers [word indistinct] more than 407 million dollars is set aside for the production of 95 medium-range nuclear Pershing 2 missiles which the administration plans to deploy on West German territory as early as in December this year. More than 114 million dollars is earmarked for the production of chemical weapons.

COMMITTEE EXTENDING 'INTERVENTION' IN LEBANON

LD232338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1804 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 23 Sep (TASS) -- In an act contributing to the escalation of U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives has approved a resolution giving the administration a free hand to continue the adventurist course with regard to this Arab country. By adopting a decision to extend the presence of U.S. troops in Beirut by another 18 months, the commission at the same time rejected an amendment envisaging the need for an additional Congress approval for the increase of that period.

Guided by a most peculiar logic, the White House position supporters in the commission asserted that the American military presence in Lebanon is, as it were, necessary for the "successful" solution of the Lebanese problem by diplomatic means. Just what the "diplomacy" of the Marines and the U.S. 6th Fleet is like is well known. Under the pretext of "defending" the U.S. servicemen in Lebanon, the notorious scorched tactics so widely practiced by the U.S. military in Vietnam are in fact being implemented.

However, not all legislators are blindly following the orders issued by the White House. Barbara Mikulski, member of the House of Representatives, sent a letter to President Reagan demanding that he address a special session of both congressional houses to explain the administration's policy in Lebanon. The American people, she stressed, is not clear about the reasons for our interference in this country. The demand voiced by Mikulski was supported by more than 20 of her colleagues.

USSR PROTESTS FBI ACTION AGAINST SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD241238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1129 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep (TASS) -- In the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria that has been whipped up by the Reagan administration, the American special services have organized their latest gross provocation.

On the evening of 22 September in the zone of the New York seaport, FBI agents in three vehicles barred the way of a car in which A.P. Voloshin, a staff member of the Soviet company Amtorg, was travelling in the execution of his duties. Without declaring the motives for their illegal actions and without levelling any accusations the secret service agents detained the Soviet staff member, making a scrupulous search of his car, its interior and its trunk, and high-handedly rummagging through his personal belongings. In response to the Soviet citizen's protest over this grossly arbitrary behavior the FBI officers referred to "instructions" that they had and brazenly refused to give any explanations regarding this disgraceful action.

One's attention is attracted by the fact that just a few hours before this provocation at New York port by American special services a group of armed persons, threatening the port pilot with weapons, attempted to hamper the preparations for loading of the Soviet cargo vessel General Kravtsov, which is there at present. This shows that the FBI's provocative action and the bandit attack by terrorists are not isolated acts. This is a case of hostile actions against the Soviet Union that were previously planned and coordinated by the American authorities.

In this connection the USSR Embassy in Washington has lodged a protest with the State Department.

With the manifest connivance of the U.S. authorities hooligan elements are holding anti-Soviet meetings and rowdy scenes close to the building of the Soviet mission in New York. As the recent, brazen provocations against members of the families of Soviet citizens working in the United States and the FBI's low behavior against A.P. Voloshin show, the U.S. special services themselves are now more and more actively joining in these provocative actions.

All this leaves no doubt that in order to fan anti-Soviet hysteria Washington is not shunning any methods. The ultimate aim of this policy is no secret. It is to further boost the anti-Soviet, militaristic hysteria, to further exacerbate international tension, and to justify the U.S. policy of excalating the arms race, the U.S. Administration's course toward preparation for nuclear war, and the planned deployment in West Europe of new U.S. missiles.

U.S. UPGRADING OF OVERSEAS BASES CONDEMNED

LD260122 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The House of Representatives has approved a bill authorizing $7.3 billion for building and maintaining military installations around the world. The bill has been worked out by a House-Senate conference. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment:

What is $7 billion these days when direct military spending for the fiscal 1984, recently approved by Congress, in near $190 billion? Seven billion dollars is a drop in the bucket. The MX system alone will cost the taxpayer more than the upgrading of the existing and the building of new military installations, let alone the proposed anti-ballistic defense in outer space.

My point about the bill on military installations has to do with the political, or rather geopolitical, aspects of the administration's policies and also of the way of thinking by a considerable number of Americans in this respect. Let's recall the events of August 1979. All hell broke loose when former Senator Frank Church dramatically announced that the big bad wolf was about to rip American apart. He was talking about what was described by the CIA as a combat Soviet brigade on Cuba, that is, about 3,000 men. The thick cloud of propaganda dust settled later on when it turned out that no Soviet combat troops had been sent to Cuba and that, except for a Soviet training center which had been in Cuba for years, there was no extraordinary military activity there. By contrast, the 300,000-strong American force in Western Europe is under orders to wage war deep inside enemy territory, including Soviet territory. This is stipulated by a doctrine known as air-land battle. The [words indistinct] is that nobody stands [words indistinct] when United States troops, thousands of miles away from home, are supposed to drive deep into Soviet territory, but 3,000 troops, even though quite mythical, can work politicians and simply decent Americans to a state of emotional frenzy.

When parents talk about their children they usually say that they're cute, little, naive darlings. What's good in children is not necessarily good about grown-up Americans. As long as some people in America believe that they have the divine right to cover the world with bases, keep half a million men and nuclear arms there, move these installations as close to the Soviet Union as possible and get awary with it by claiming the world the sphere of vital interests, no dialogue can be possible, or rather no meaningful results can be expected from it.

The United States is not surrounded by Soviet military bases. The Soviet Union is encircled by American bases. It's a fact, and it makes no difference whatsoever what kind of explanations are furthered by the American side. Whose policy, then, is expensionist? And who poses a threat to whom? Your President says that Nicaragua is a threat to America and at the same time wants to deploy 572 new missiles close to us. Comparable Soviet missiles cannot reach your country. Mr Reagan calls this U.S. - Soviet equality in Europe. Stop being naive, please. There can be no such regional equality far away from the United States and close to the USSR. If there is to be equality it has to be comprehensive. If Soviet security is put in jeopardy this country will take counter-steps with a view of American territory.

The bill approved by the House authorizes over $7 billion to build and upgrade military bases in Turkey, Japan, and several Western European nations. If you have a map, you'll see what I've been talking about.

PENTAGON ACCOUNT OF MILITARY EXPANSION 'CANARD'

LD240526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1952 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow 23 Sep (TASS) -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

The Pentagon has released another propaganda canard onto the pages of the American press. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES there is concern in the Pentagon over the fact that the U.S. Army allegedly "does not have enough manpower reserve." Moveover, the supposed falling behind of the United States in personnel will, according to the same assertions, "have disastrous consequences."

So, in order to cover up their expansionist plans the American strategists regularly bemoan the weakness of their Armed Forces. Ridiculous alarmist reports continually emanate fromWashington. One moment the ground-based strategic missiles suddenly turn out to be excessively vulnerable, then virtually the whole of the United States' strategic Air Force is becoming hopelessly obsolete. And the naval forces have become so poor that they are unable to arm half of their aircraft carriers. And there is another link in the chain of these false assertions. It would seem that there are not enough reserves in the U.S. Army to successfully defend America's sovereignty.

"At the present time there are (?just) 2,116,800 men under arms in the Army of the United States," they grieve in the Pentagon. But in this they forget to take into account the forces of the National Guard, and, as if by chance, they cast aside the civilian staff, of whom, moreover, there are about a million people in the Army of the United States.

Resorting to underhand methods, they frequently try in Washington to demonstrate their adherence to peace, camouflaging their expansionist plans in an appropriate way. In the meantime it is known that having equipped itself with the new strategy of so-called "direct confrontation" the United States is preparing the conditions for the use of its troops in any regions of the world which it wishes to include within the sphere of its "vital interests." Clear confirmation of this is the direct participation of the troops of the United States in military actions against the national-patriotic forces in Lebanon; the provocative military exercises and maneuvers carried out by them in regions of Latin America, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia; and the active military assistance given to the reactionary regimes.

Everywhere the United States is building up the already well developed network of its military bases and military objectives. Suffice that there are now more than 1,500 of these on the territory of 32 world states. The interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, which are intended to defend the so-called "vital interests" of the United States in the different regions of the world, have been created and are constantly being expanded.

It is precisely for the implementation of its expansionist plans that Washington is building up its Armed Forces at an accelerated rate and putting forward plans for the further increase of its manpower reserves. And to camouflage their true intentions, the Washington strategists resort to standard references to "Soviet superiority." such a trick is scarcely capable of deceiving anyone.

ABANDONMENT OF COOPERATION WITH USSR DECRIED

LD251258 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Time now for our weekly feature, Moscow Viewpoint, as usual prepared by Valentine Zorin. Here is what he writes:

Americans have come under a barrage of words over the tragic South Korean plane incident. The U.S. public is the target of an unprecedented brainwashing campaign in which the White House and the media do not stop short of crude fabrications and even malicious lies. But no amount of lies can distort the facts and the true facts emerge, propaganda and all notwithstanding. What is the U.S. Administration trying to achieve by taking to pieces everything positive that has been achieved in Soviet-American relations by several administrations before the present administration?

I can well imagine that it is pursuing some spur-of-the-moment goal. After all, the military psychosis it has whipped up has already enabled it to push through Congress an unprecedented military budget to be paid for by the taxpayer. The psychosis also gave a big boost to military industrial stocks as the owners of military corporations pocketed more billions of dollars. The crisis it has instigated also enabled the Reagan administration to divert the attention of millions of Americans from their problems, which the administration has failed to resolve -- problems on which the White House is planning to cash in.

But surely these political gains are nothing compared to the outsize danger to the country that arises from them. Or perhaps Washington really believes that it can intimidate the Soviet Union. Washington's rhetoric and moves today inevitably lead one to believe that it has abandoned the idea of cooperation and is out to escalate the dangerous confrontation. Perhaps some people in Washington have decided that it is high time they stopped talking about a limited nuclear war or preemptive nuclear strikes and took some action. Is the administration really unmindful of the fact that, having insulted the Soviet Union so crudely and having gone so far as to prevent the Soviet foreign minister from attending the United Nations General Assembly session, it has taken a slippery path with innumerable perils ahead?

If the Reagan administration has indeed decided to abandon normal cooperation with the Soviet Union, to dangerously confront this country, it must tell the American people so. It is up to the American people, after all, to decide whether they should allow a handful of politicians to take them to the precipice. Never before has it been more important for Americans to be able to correctly assess international events, separate the truth from lies, and view them within a broad international econtext.

REAGAN 'ARROGANT' TOWARD NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD241027 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- In a recent radio address to the nation, President Reagan alleged that the nonaligned countries were looking to the United States for leadership, PRAVDA's correspondent Veniamin Shurygin writes.

Why should Washington, in so cynical and arrogant a manner, trust itself as a leader of one of the most influential movements of the present day comprising more than 100 countries? The point is that the United States has a hard time getting on good terms with the Nonaligned Movement, and Washington itself is to blame for that. Having from the very outset described the policy of nonalignment as immoral, the USA has repeatedly tried to weaken or split the Nonaligned Movement or at least emasculate its anti-imperialist content.

The source of particular irritation to Washington was the decisions of the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. The U.S. Department of State has described them as "unbalanced".

It is common knowledge that the desire of the present U.S. Administration to be the world's leader is more than it knows what to do with. However, those whom Washington wants to lead are of a different opinion, Veniamin Shurygin writes. Commenting on the statement of the U.S. President, the influential Indian newspaper TIMES OF INDIA says that nonaligned nations need no self-appointed leaders. They are acting in accordance with their own time-tested principles.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS APPROPRIATION BLASTED

LD240148 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The unprecedented military budget passed by the United States Congress provides for considerable spending on the production and development of new types of chemical weapons. Next comments on that by Aleksandr Volkov:

Try to imagine that your next door neighbor has begun growing malaria mosquitos, breeding flies that carry the plague and cholera, developing ticks with encephalitis, and planning to spray the whole neighborhood with an extremely dangerous poison. You would no doubt call out a psychiatrist right away or the police. But as one American satirist once said, it all depends on the scope of the crime. When such activities are launched not by one neighbor but by a respectable organization, the bacteriological center of the United States Army in Fort Detrick, Maryland, for instance, it appears to be respectable and practically an absolute necessity.

The Pentagon does not conceal that the United States seeks chemical and bacteriological weapons. The United States has gained much experience in this field, for instance, its chemical experiment in Vietnam. There United States troops used defoliants and other poisons that Americans don't even consider chemical weapons. But even those supposedly harmless stuffs were enough to poison half of Vietnam and to make 2 million people invalids, whose children are born with serious physical defects.

Now the United States has been testing the so-called super hallucinatory BZ. The smallest dose puts a person flat on his back, produces depression and hearing and visual hallucinations of the worst kind. Fifty tons of BZ in the United States are enough to make everyone on the planet go mad. The chemical arsenal in the United States contains other weapons that are just as dangerous. For instance, there are 150,000 tons of combat poisons, 3 million chemical shells, mines, and air bombs in American military bases in various parts of the world including West Europe. That's enough to destroy all life on the planet many times over. But it's not enough for the Pentagon, which is demanding more and more money to produce chemical weapons.

U.S.-PRC NUCLEAR TALKS END; NO ACCORD SIGNED

LD241437 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- U.S.-Chinese talks on "cooperation in the nuclear field" have ended in Beijing with no agreement signed, UPI news agency reported. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrives in China tomorrow. His talks with Defense Minister Zhang Aiping of the People's Republic of China are expected to deal, among other issues, with the question of selling up-to-date technology to China.

U.S. SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TRIP UNDERWAY

Objectives of Trip Viewed

OW251947 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Esteemed and beloved Chinese listeners: U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's trip to Asian countries is in progress. Station commentator (Shakov) writes on the purpose of his trip:

The U.S. magazine TIME describes Weinberger as the most consistent secretary of defense in the history of the United States. The magazine writes: He is very sensitive and has always had the support of those groups that have pushed him to the top level of political power. This appraisal merits great attention not only because Weinberger is a multimillionaire himself but because he has become secretary of defense at the strong demand of the leaders of the U.S. war industry complex. He has a most highly developed sense of smell of his class, the sense of smell of a representative of big business. He sees as his own main purpose to struggle against the so-called communist threat in order to protect the (?profits) of U.S. multinational companies, which run into hundreds of billions of dollars. For this reason he is prepared to stir up any conflict and turn the earth into a radioactive desert.

It should be pointed out in fairness that for his purposes Weinberger talks only about what he called limited thermonuclear war. However, the West German paper (?FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG), in explaining the concept, writes that the meaning of the term limited thermonuclear war is to destroy all countries and people except the United States. Armed with this concept, Weinberger has embarked on his trip to the Asian countries.

As has been reported, he is especially interested in the question of turning Japan into an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier. There are already many U.S. bombers on this aircraft carrier capable of dealing nuclear blows at neighboring countries. Japan's own armed forces also have this kind of aircraft, although the Japanese ruling clique states with certainty that they need this kind of aircraft only for self-defense purposes. As everyone sees clearly, the threat of Japanese militarism to all the people of Asia, including the Soviet and Chinese peoples, is increasing. Here it should be stressed that from the activities of the U.S. and Japanese ruling cliques one can see their class unity. The expanding war preparations can guarantee amazing profits for the monopoly capital of both countries.

The worsening Asian situation makes it possible for imperialism to step up pressures on all socialist countries. Moreover, using the Soviet threat as an excuse, Washington is trying to split up the ranks of the socialist countries and undermine their efforts to safeguard peace and social (?progress). Weinberger's current trip to Asian countries will prove this.

Washington's entire foreign policy is based on its class stand. As far as they are concerned, their military allies in Asia include Japanese militarists, the bloodstained military regimes of South Korea and Pakistan and the anti-people counterrevolutionary armed forces in Afghanistan.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK writes that anticommunism is the nature of Reagan and the people around him. The magazine adds that it is quite obvious that in choosing between Beijing and Taipei Reagan's natural feelings toward his ally Taiwan of course prevail. However, this does not prevent the leaders of the White House from encouraging those who can serve Washington's interests either voluntarily or to approach them when forced to.

The Soviet Union counters the aggressive policy of the United States and its allies with its own constructive policy of peace and cooperation with various Asian countries. Our country has unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on other countries to follow this example. The Soviet Union has suggested a reduction of military activities in the Pacific. Our country has supported Mongolia's proposal for signing an international treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between all countries in the Asian-Pacific region. The basis of this stand is a profound understanding of the main goals of socialism. All socialist countries need peace. (?Therefore), they spare no efforts in strengthening internationalist unity.

As far as the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries are concerned, the major threat is imperialism's policy of aggression. Of course, we must not just talk about defending peace and socialist achievements while paying no attention to the threat from imperialism. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's current trip to Asia has once again reminded us of this point. In the course of his Asian trip, the U.S. envoy will try his utmost to carry out Washington's aggressive policy in this region.

Arrives in PRC

LD251415 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Reports from Beijing say that the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has arrived in China on a 5-day visit. His talks with the Chinese defense minister, Zhang Aiping, are expected to touch on the sale of modern technology to China.

RSFSR FREIGHT TRANSPORT WITH PRC PLANNED

LD251457 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 25 September broadcasts a 4-minute response to a listener's letter by Valeriy Semenovich Tenkov, chief of the Main Directorate of International Motor Transport Communications of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, concerning international freight transportation. Speaking on the prospects for development, he says that "we are examining prospects up to 1990; however, today I would just like to talk about the immediate plans. This year we are beginning a two-way transportation of freight for Soviet-Chinese trade. On the Chinese side, all the issues have already been discussed and mutually acceptable conditions have been found. Our attention is directed toward the market for international motor transportation in the Mediterranean countries of the African Continent. These questions are now being studied."

BOMBING OF U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN TAEGU NOTED

SK240055 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] On the evening of 22 September, there was a powerful explosion at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, South Korea. As a result of this explosion, one man died, five other people sustained injuries, and the cultural center sustained severe damage.

It is believed that an antigovernment group which is moving in South Korea to overthrow the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan regime blew up the American Cultural Center.

MATERIALS ON U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS, WEINBERGER

'Fresh Provocation'

LD231941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The United States is undertaking a fresh provocation in the Far East. The large-scale American-Japanese (Yamada-83) military maneuvers begin 25 September. In the course of the maneuvers it is planned to practice operations in blocking straits and the accelerated transfer of troops from southern parts of Japan to the Island of Hokkaido, which is situated in an area bordering the Soviet Union. Even the American press admits the plainly provocative character of this undertaking, which is openly directed against the Soviet Union.

'Dangerous Maneuvers'

LD251231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Sep (TASS) -- Large-scale Japanese-U.S. naval maneuvers began today in the zone of the Japanese Archipelago. Taking part on the Japanese side are 150 combat and auxiliary vessels and 117 aircraft. On the American side, there is a major formation of vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet deployed in Japanese ports, including two atomic submarines. In a subsequent stage they will be joined by the "Carl Vinson," one of the newest atomic aircraft carriers, whose entry into the port of Sasebo has been announced for 1 October. In the air, naval forces will be supported by U.S. Air Forces based in Japan.

The scenario of the exercises envisages training for joint naval operations in the 1,000-mile zone adjoining Japan and the blocking of international straits in the Far East. This is what determines their provocative nature.

The joint Japanese-U.S. naval exercises, which are to end on 5 October, are viewed by the democratic public of the country as yet another stage of the Reagan administration's intensification of the escalation of military tension in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean basin.

Powerful antiwar demonstrations are taking place today in a number of major Japanese towns and ports as a sign of protest against these Japanese and U.S. naval forces exercises. Those participating in the demonstrations demand an immediate cancellation of the dangerous maneuvers and the liquidation of the "security agreement," which is acquiring an increasingly aggressive character.

Moscow Criticizes Exercises

LD251808 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The United States and Japan are to hold regular naval exercises. Here's a commentary by Viktor Vinogradov:

The naval exercise attracts attention not only by its scale but also by its objectives. The scale of the exercise is quite impressive. Taking part in it will be 150 warships, 120 combat aircraft, and over 30,000 troops. The objectives of the exercise are clearly provocative. According to official reports it will be undertaken to coordinate operations for the defense of sea and air routes in a 1,000-mile zone to the southeast and southwest of the Japanese archipelago and the blocking of international straits in the Far East, both on the sea and in the air. The exercise is part of the growing militaristic activity of Japan which got underway with the coming to power of the Nakasone government.

Having proclaimed his intention to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the U.S. before assuming power, the Japanese prime minister began translating into reality the dangerous and adventuristic policies threatening both Japan and its neighbors. The militarization of Japan has gone on without letup in accordance with Washington's wishes. The military budget was raised to a staggering 3 trillion yen. Japan decided to hand over high military technology to the Pentagon even if the United States becomes involved in conflict. The American nuclear-powered aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Carl Vinson" were allowed to call at Japanese ports and American warships based in Japanese ports were allowed to carry nuclear-capable Tomahawk cruise missiles. The United States was also allowed to deploy its nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers on the Misawa Air Force Base.

The white paper on defense, approved by the Cabinet recently, reaffirmed all these decisions. For the first time Tokyo officially proclaimed its readiness to block international straits in the Far East and extend its uncalled-for defenses to extensive areas in the northwest Pacific, thousands of miles away from Japan's shores. Both the United States and Japan had a stake in that decision. Washington wants to shift to Japan part of its military burden in the region and Japanese military circles have for a long time wanted to go beyond the confines of the archipelago. The naval exercise which starts on the 25th of this month is to be undertaken to meet these objectives. By toeing the line of Washington and Japanese military circles, the Nakasone government is whipping up militaristic psychosis in Japan and in Northeast and Southeast Asia, which obviously cannot improve the international climate in the region.

Visit Will Strengthen Alliance

LD232157 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] You already know that Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, has set out on a long overseas trip. His first stop is Japan, where he arrives today. In Tokyo the Pentagon chief will discuss with the Nakasone government the problem of stepping up the Japanese partner's military efforts and the strategic problem of the Far Eastern area. For a long time now Washington has been taking measures to expand Japan's military preparations, to increase its allocations for the requirements of their joint strategy, and to step up its regional military role to a range of 1,000 miles from the Japanese Islands.

In the Far East and in world affairs Tokyo and Washington have been working hand-in-hand, which was shown even more clearly by the military and political provocation connected with the sending of a South Korean aircraft into the Soviet Union's airspace.

Before Weinberger's visit to Japan, the Nakasone government held large-scale military maneuvers. Japan has been demonstrating its armed might. Pentagon and Japanese generals would like to transform these so-called self-defense forces into a reliable ally for the United States and NATO in the Far East to carry out joint strategic tasks.

Weinberger's trip to Tokyo is a fresh link in strengthening the American-Japanese military alliance.

Moscow on Trip, Maneuvers

LD240724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Today Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, arrived in Japan on a visit. At the microphone is our commentator, Viktor Anikin:

Reporting the visit of the head of the Pentagon to Tokyo, REUTER notes that at present the largest units of U.S. and Japanese naval forces in 5 years are concentrated off the shores of Japan. Tomorrow they will embark upon joint maneuvers lasting 10 days. During these, operations to block straits and transfer troops from southern regions of Japan to the island of Hokkaido, in the zone bordering on the USSR, will be practiced.

The link between these two events is, indeed, extremely direct. The same REUTER stresses that during negotiations in Tokyo Weinberger will continue the U.S. campaign to exert pressure on Japan's Government, to gain an even bigger increase in Japan's military expenditure.

The task facing Weinberger is made easier thanks to the fact that the present Japanese authorities have themselves set out on the path of sharply increased military budget of Japan, and their readiness, voiced by Nakasone, the prime minister, to turn the Japanese islands into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States at the approaches to Soviet territory.

Weinberger's visit to Tokyo and the coming U.S.-Japanese maneuvers pursue one and the same aim -- that of harnessing Japan still more closely to U.S. military preparations in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Further Commentary

LD252213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Commentary by Nikolay Lutsenko]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, who is touring the Far East, today completed his visit in Japan. The results of the visit to Tokyo by the head of the American military department were not hard to foresee, even before the talks started.

Each of the sides has an assigned role to play, which must be strictly adhered to: The United States gives the orders and Japan obeys. This is how things have been since the days of postwar occupation. Japan's sovereignty has long been restored and democratic forces in the country demand a more independent and neutral political course from the government, and yet, from among the wide spectrum of Washington's allies it is Japan that follows all the zigzags in the U.S. Administration's policy most tenaciously.

This time, too, there was no deviation from the script. Weinberger came to deliver the latest instructions, and he did so in a rather unceremonious manner -- or, to put it in the favorite American way, he did so from a position of strength. By interfering, in essence, in Japan's internal affairs, the Pentagon chief asked Tokyo to sharply step up its military effort and bring the appropriations for such purposes beyond 1 percent of the gross national product. This is precisely what democratic public opinion in Japan is protesting against.

Weinberger confirmed that beginning the middle of next year naval vessels from the U.S. 7th Fleet entering Japanese ports will be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles, which can carry nuclear charges. This is also a gross violation of the three non-nuclear principles declared by Japan: not to produce, possess, or import nuclear weapons. Incidentally, nuclear weapons can also be carried by the F-16 fighter-bombers that Washington plans to deploy soon on the Japanese air force base of Misawa.

In an interview in the YOMIURI newspaper, Caspar Weinberger forecast an inevitable intensification of the confrontation in the Far East. Of course, one could hardly have expected the Pentagon chief to make any peace-loving gestures. But Weinberger went on to make a personal contribution to stirring up tension in the region by whipping up the anti-Soviet hysteria in connection with the recent incident involving a South Korean spy aircraft. This provocation, as it happens, was organized not without the participation of his department and his colleagues from the CIA. Yes, indeed, an intensification of the confrontation is inevitable. And this will be so -- and not only in the Far East -- for as long as the U.S. Administration's highly-placed representatives have not yet returned to a path of more constructive state policy.

RASHIDOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIA'S GOMBOJAB

LD231908 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Talks were held in Tashkent today between Comrade Rashidov and a delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Gombojab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council Presidium of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, who is taking part in the Mongolian festival in Uzbekistan.

INDIAN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ARKHIPOV

BK221430 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of Trade Fair Authority of India, Mr Mohammad Yunus, had discussions with the first deputy premier of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Indo-Soviet Commission, Mr Ivan Arkhipov, on promotion of economic and trade relations between the two countries in Moscow last evening. They discussed various aspects of establishing a permanent exhibition in each other country.

Mr Yunus assured Mr Arkhipov that the Soviet Union will get all cooperation and facilities to set up its permanent exhibition in India.

COMPARISON ON 22 SEP GROMYKO-DOST MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "Gromyko Receives Afghan Foreign Minister," published on page D 1 of the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS report entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere," carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 24 September first edition, reveals the following variations:

first graf, line three, "22 September" substituted for "today."

second graf, line one, reads "...questions of Soviet-Afghan relations..." (adding words)

third graf, line one, reads "...both sides on the state of relations between..." (adding words)

fifth graf, lines one/two, read "...Democratic Republic to continue to make efforts for the soonest achievement of a..." (adding, substituting words)

sixth graf, line one, reads "...the further complication of the international situation..." (adding word)

same graf, last line, reads "...invariably directed toward. On the same day Sh.M. Dost departed the Soviet Union." (adding sentence)

USTINOV SEND GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

PM231335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself personally I cordially congratulate you and all Bulgarian soldiers on the 39th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

During the years of people's rule the Bulgarian People's Army has become a new type of army which honorably executes the tasks set it for the defense of the Bulgarian people's revolutionary gains. Under the contemporary conditions and relying upon the Soviet Union's assistance, the Bulgarian People's Army, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, armies, mounts a vigilant guard over the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you and all soldiers in the Bulgarian People's Army new successes in strengthening the defense capability of your motherland and in resolving the crucial tasks set by the 12th BCP Cengress.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

GRISHIN SEES OFF DELEGATION FROM SOFIA

LD240912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Today a delegation from Sofia headed by Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, left Moscow for the homeland. It had been taking part in the Sofia Days in Moscow. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Grishin and Promyslov and other officials.

GROMYKO WELCOMES CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER FOR VISIT

LD261145 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign affairs minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit. The guest was welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, and other officials.

FINNISH PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR TALKS

LD251511 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legontsov reports:

President M. Koivisto of Finland has arrived here on an official working visit. He will meet with President R. Reagan, Vice President G. Bush, other high-ranking representatives of the administration and members of Congress.

The visit is taking place at a time when Washington is making a maximum effort to secure the support of West European countries for its shameless anti-Soviet course. The White House does not hide its annoyance at the fact that Finland is pursuing a policy of neutrality, developing good-neighborly and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and coming forward with important initiatives directed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation among the peoples of Europe. The administration is seriously dissatisfied by Helsinki's steadfast efforts to implement a proposal on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

Washington regards such efforts as a direct threat to its own plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and transform its territory into a launching site for inflicting a nuclear strike on the USSR and its allies. In this connection observers are expressing the view that at the coming talks strong pressure will be exerted on the Finnish president to achieve changes in the country's foreign policy course.

Observers consider that the talks will also inevitably touch upon the acute problems concerning financial and economic relations between the United States and Western Europe. The intensifying protectionist tendencies in U.S. trade policy and the artificially high bank interest rates, which are promoting an outflow of West European capital to the United States, are deepening the economic difficulties of the West European countries.

Moscow on Visit

LD260104 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto has arrived there on an official working visit. He will meet President Reagan, Vice President Bush and some other high-level representatives of the administration as well as members of Congress.

Mauno Koivisto's visit has begun at a time when Washington is doing its utmost to gain support from West Europe for its own senseless anti-Soviet line. The White House does not conceal its irritation over the fact that Finland observes a policy of neutrality and is developing good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous important proosals for strengthening peace, security, and cooperation. Irritation has been aroused in the U.S. Administration also by Helsinki's activity for the formation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. In Washington's view such demands for a nuclear-free status form a serious danger to its plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe as well as to its plans to create on the continent a base for a nuclear first strike.

In this connection observers write that pressure will be exerted on the Finnish president to change Finland's foreign policy line.

In the view of observers, the talks will also deal with the severe economic and financial problems between the United States and West Europe. In the United States' trade policy obstruction methods are becoming increasingly prominent and at the same time artificially high interest rates increase the economic difficulties of the West European countries, for they tend to direct West European capital to the United States.

OGARKOV, PETROV SEE OFF FINLAND'S GENERAL SUTELA

PM251758 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conclusion of Visit"]

[Text] General L. Sutela, commander in chief of Finland's defense forces, who was on a visit in the Soviet Union, has left Moscow for home.

At the capital's Leningrad Station the Finnish guests were seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces; and also by Army General V.I. Varennikov, Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, Colonel General I.A. Zotov, and Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov.

A. Karhila, Finland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Colonel J. Honkkanen, military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, were also at the station.

USSR PARLIAMENTARIANS END FINLAND VISIT

LD251838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki, 25 Sep (TASS) -- The official visit to Finland by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.Q. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, ended today. It has been here at the invitation of the Finnish Parliament.

During the visit the Soviet delegation was received by M. Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic. The delegation had meetings and talks with P. Vaeyrynen, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and with J. Laine, minister for foreign trade. The Soviet parliamentarians acquainted themselves with the work of the Finnish Parliament and of the Finland-Soviet Union Society, and made a tour of the country.

The importance of further developing and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland was stressed during the visit.

SWEDISH MANEUVERS BEGIN AMID 'HULLABALOO'

LD251022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2225 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Sep (TASS) -- Large-scale maneuvers of the land, air, and naval forces of Sweden have begun on the Island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea. According to data from the Ministry of Defense, around 23,000 men are participating. During the exercises, submarine detection operations will be put through their paces.

It is worth noting that these maneuvers, in which over half of personnel of the country's armed forces will be participating, are being conducted in an atmosphere of provocative hullaballoo about mythical submarines that are supposedly continually violating Swedish territorial waters. Accompanied by speculative press stories about the "nationality of the intruder submarines," the Swedish Navy has for a long time been carrying out "searches" and flattening "suspicious places" with depth charges.

A number of times the "hunt" has ended in success: In spring and summer this year, Swedish sailors were successful in fishing out a few plastic sewer pipes, which they had taken for periscopes sticking out of the water.

TASS REPORTS FRG BREMEN, HESSEN ELECTION RESULTS

LD260718 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 26 TASS -- Social Democrats won Sunday Landtag elections in Bremen and Hessen. According to preliminary official returns, the SPD won 51.3 percent of votes in Bremen, that is an absolute majority, and can now form a one-party government. The CDU [Christian Democratic Union] party, with 33.3 percent of votes, is again in the opposition. The Greens Party also won Landtag seats after 5.4 percent of electors cast their votes for it. Free Democrats suffered another defeat at the elections, failing to win five percent of votes necessary for election to the Landtag.

In Hessen, Social Democrats received 46.2 percent of votes, becoming the strongest Landtag faction. The CDU suffered considerable losses in Hessen having collected only 39.4 percent of votes. Free Democrats and Greens will also be represented in the Hessen Landtag.

USSR, FRG BROADCASTING BODIES SIGN PROTOCOLS

PM230927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocols Signed"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 Sep -- A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, headed by E.N. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the committee, has signed while visiting the FRG new protocols on cooperation with FRG television's first and second channels. They envisage the exchange of television and radio programs, joint preparation of television films, and exchange of experience.

LEBANON CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

LD260712 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 26 TASS -- In Beirut and Damascus it has been officially announced that agreement on cease-fire between various Lebanese groupings comes into force as of this morning in the whole territory of Lebanon. This was stated by the Prime Minister of Lebanon Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Armed clashes on the inter-communal basis, caused by the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon and direct interference of the United States into affairs of that sovereign Arab state, led to numerous casualties among civilians and put the country on the verge of a civil war.

The U.S. military armada continues staying in direct proximity of the Lebanese coast. It was recently joined by the American battleship "New Jersey" which, according to the French newspaper LE MONDE, has aboard, apart from other armaments, 32 Tomahawk cruise missiles with a radius of action of 2,400 kilometres. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in New York that American Marines would continue staying in Lebanon.

U.S. MARINES' LEBANON STAY EXTENDED 18 MONTHS

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress, allowing itself to be led by the White House, has decided to extend the term of the stay in U.S. troops in Lebanon for another 18 months, while (?erecting) an amendment which provides for additional congressional consent to extending this term.

Guided by a very strange logic, administration supporters claimed that U.S. military presence in and off Lebanon was needed for a successful diplomatic solution to the Lebanese problem. What the diplomacy of the U.S. Marines and the U.S. Sixth Fleet boils down to is common knowledge. Under the pretext of defending U.S. servicemen, ill-famed scorched earth tactics, which was widely used by the U.S. military in Vietnam, is in fact being resorted in Lebanon.

U.S. CONTINUES 'BARBARIC SHELLING' OF LEBANON

Situation 'Deteriorates Sharply'

LD242341 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The situation in Lebanon deteriorated sharply after last night's intensive shelling of population centers and national patriotic forces positions in the suburbs of Beirut and the Alayh area by American warships and artillery batteries located in the area of the international airport. There are many casualties among the civilian population, houses have been destroyed and forest fires are raging in the mountains. Our special correspondents Andrey Popov and Vladimir Yersev report from the Lebanese capital:

In Beirut you immediately feel that you are in a city living in a state of war. There are military patrols along the roads and at crossroads, tanks are poised outside buildings and everywhere in the center of the city and on its outskirts destruction can be seen -- houses warped by blasts and burned out cars.

American, British, and Israeli aircraft and helicopters are continually overhead, and the roads are patrolled by vehicles under the flags of NATO countries making up the so-called multinational peace-keeping forces. But in practice these forces -- especially the U.S. naval forces which comprise the backbone of the contingent of foreign troops in Lebanon -- are not only failing to promote the establishment of peace, but on the contrary are interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon and are at their own discretion shelling Lebanon's coastal and mountain regions from seaborne weapons and with missiles. Lebanese radio reports daily casualties among the local populace as a result of the barbaric shelling by American artillery and aviation.

The Lebanese national patriotic forces resolutely denounce the American intervention in this country's internal affairs. They consider that the United States, making use of the military conflict in Lebanon, is trying to increase its military presence here and to use the territory, airspace and waters of Lebanon to create a bridgehead for aggression against national liberation movements in Arab countries. But the Lebanese people and its national progressive forces are full of determination to thwart the cunning plans of the United States and its NATO Atlantic bloc allies.

Carrier Planes To Be Used

LD251144 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- The White House has worked out a plan which can be realised when they in Washington decide that stronger means are needed to "defend" the U.S. marines in Lebanon, the NBC television network has reported. According to the company, the Reagan administration, acting on this pretext, will feel justified in launching bomb attacks on the positions of the national liberation forces in Lebanon. With this aim in view it is planned to use American planes based on the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower."

The U.S. President, NBC reported, sanctioned the possibility of bombing raids. NBC stressed that as the American military interference in Lebanon escalates, the Reagan administration stubbornly seeks to avoid any parallels with the dirty war in Vietnam. At the same time, they at the White House cannot fail to realise the dangerous political consequences with which the use by the United States of its air might abroad is fraught. Last time, the television company recalled, it was used by the United States precisely in Vietnam.

Beirut Areas Bombed

LD251152 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 25 TASS -- American Marines from the so-called multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon yesterday bombed once again the residential quarters in southern districts of the Lebanese capital. On the same day, a U.S. Air Force helicopter, making flights over Beirut suburbs, opened fire on the Palestinian refugee camp of Burj al-Barajinah. There are losses in killed and wounded among the civilians.

U.S. LEBANON PEACE ASSURANCES 'ENTIRELY FALSE'

LD251834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Correspondent Andrey Popov report from Beirut]

[Text] Another big U.S. warship, the battleship "New Jersey," has approached the shores of Lebanon.

This battleship, armed with 400-mm guns which fire shells weighing over 1,200 kg, is well known for the fact that in its time it shelled the coast of Vietnam. And now the "New Jersey" has approached Beirut. Despite the U.S. President's assurances on oath, promising that the Marines sent to Beirut would soon leave the country, Washington has decided to extend again the Marines' stay in Lebanon, now by 18 months. All this is clear evidence that Washington's assurances that the United States is striving to foster the establishment of stability and calm in Lebanon are entirely false and hypocritical. What stability can one speak of when thousands of people have been left homeless in Lebanon's mountain settlements as a result of U.S. bombardment from ships and from the air? There are wounded, water supplies destroyed, and difficulties in transport of foods. Thousands of people have had to leave their villages and seek salvation in the big towns as a result of the actions of Washington, which is fanning up the internal conflict in Lebanon. More and more new refugees camps are growing up throughout Lebanon.

By concentrating an armada of warships off Lebanon's shores, the United States is trying by force of arms to impose its own conditions and order, without taking the interests of Lebanon and other Arab countries into account. Such actions by Washington are meeting with resolute rebuff from all national progressive forces of the country. They demand that the United States stop interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs and give the Lebanese the opportunity to decide their own fate, in the interests of the Lebanese people and of all Arab peoples.

NATO ALLIES 'DRAWN' INTO LEBANESE QUAGMIRE

'Risk of Confrontation' Increased

LD232137 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The American war in Lebanon is being followed attentively by everyone who understands what a further escalation of U.S. armed interference in the Near East region could lead to. Here is a picture of events over the last few hours. This morning, the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" approached the Lebanese coast. The ship will substantially increase the power of the American naval armada and will take part in the shelling of Lebanese territory, American correspondents report from Beirut. The ship's guns have a range of 40 km. In other words, an extensive zone to the south and east of Beirut -- where there is fighting between the Lebanese Government Army and Muslim insurgents -- will be subject to bombardment.

For 3 weeks the name of the populated locality of Suq al-Gharb, which is situated 13 km southeast of Beirut in the Ash Shuf mountains, has been appearing in the reports of foreign correspondents. It is for the control of this strategic point that fierce fighting has been raging between the Druze militia on one side, and on the other, subunits of the Lebanese Army, on whose side Phalangist detachments are fighting. The American troops in Lebanon are supporting the Lebanese Government forces with all the power of the artillery and aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

In the last few days the United States has taken yet another step leading to a further expansion of U.S. involvement in the Lebanese civil war. American Marines were moved into the area of combat actions at Suq al-Gharb. They are observing and correcting artillery fire from the ships of the 6th Fleet. The Marines' presence there, the London DAILY MAIL notes, leads one to think that the United States has become involved in a conflict similar to the Vietnam war.

The United States is also drawing its NATO allies into the Lebanese quagmire. The so-called multinational forces, introduced into Lebanon a year ago allegedly to rescue it, are now acting as interventionists. The French LIBERATION writes today that a real armada of warships of the United States, Britain, France and Italy has assembled off the shores of Lebanon. Thus there is an internationalization of the Lebanese conflict. The direct threat has arisen of participation by other NATO countries in this American punitive operation.

AFP reports today that French super-Etendard fighter-bombers today attacked positions of the Lebanese insurgents in the mountain area of Duhur ash-Shuwayr, which controls the strategic Beirut-Damascus highway. I would point out that positions of the Syrian contingent are also located in this area. This increases the risk of a confrontation between the forces of the NATO interventionists and Syria.

Attempts by Arab mediators to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon and a restoration of national concord are continuing in the political arena. In Beirut there has been a conference of the leaders of the Muslim community in Lebanon. Its decision emphasizes that Lebanon should become a sovereign democratic state, where the rights and liberties of all citizens are ensured, irrespective of their creed. The Muslim leaders pointed out the inadmissible nature of the establishment in Lebanon of the dominance of one party or one community over the rest. They demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

France 'Dragged In'

LD240133 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 23 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] To judge from everything, Washington is clearly pleased that French super Etendard fighter-bombers based on the carrier "Foch" have been bombing mountain areas of Lebanon. Incidentally, as AFP reports, the decision for the French Air Force to go into action was taken personally by President Mitterrand. These raids have come as good news for the Reagan administration, the American CBS television has reported from Washington, and it added: It is now being said in informed circles the American Marines no longer feel so alone. Washington dragged Paris into the Chad conflict. Now it has done the same into the Lebanese one. (?To get out) together is of course easier, but responsibility for the crimes on the land of Lebanon will also have to be shared equally between the partners in the so-called multinational forces which are playing a punitive role in Lebanon. But Washington and Paris prefer not to see the death throes of people perishing in the hills of Lebanon under bombs and shells delivered by NATO troops. An observer of the CBS Television Company stresses that the Reagan administration is continuing to assert that there are allegedly no combat actions declared in Lebanon. And French Minister of National Defense Charles Hernu, at a time when his aircraft were bombing the positions of Muslim insurgents, stated that just as in Chad, French soldiers in Lebanon -- I am quoting now -- are soldiers of peace and that they will not be drawn into civil war in that country. Fine soldiers of peace if they deliver bombs and missiles against the peaceful Lebanese population.

A report from Beirut says that up to now around 30 American warships, headed by the atomic aircraft-carrier "Eisenhower," are drawn up together off the coasts of Lebanon. As you know, they were joined today by the battleship "New Jersey," which is equipped, with dozens of 16-inch guns. Each shell for such a gun weighs almost 1.5 tons and possesses colossal destructive power. It was the battleship "New Jersey" which at the end of the 60's sowed death and destruction along the coast of Vietnam.

POLITBURO DEBATES INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM260853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a regular meeting, discussed the question of devising a complex program for the development of consumer goods production and of the system of services rendered to the population. As was noted at the meeting, our party and state, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are paying constant attention to the further upsurge in the well-being of the people. Every year the living conditions of Soviet people are improved, their incomes are raised, and their purchasing power grows; measures are taken consistently to increase production and to improve the range and quality of goods in mass demands, and to extend the volume and the types of services offered to the population. However, the level at which the population is provided with many goods and services, their quality, and also the standards of service, still lags behind the requirements of Soviet people and gives rise to just censure on the part of the working people. All this urgently demands that consumer goods production should be raised to a qualitatively new level on the basis of the wide use of present-day equipment and technology, and that the services sphere -- including transportation, everyday and cultural services, the repair and construction of housing, and the organization of rest and recreation for the population -- should be developed at an accelerated rate. In this connection great importance falls to the further raising of the initiative of local party, soviet, and economic organs and to the fuller use of all existing capacities and reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recognized that it is essential for a complex program for the development of consumer goods production and of the system of services for the population to be worked out within the 5-year plan for 1986-90 and the main directions for the economic and social development of the USSR over a longer term, having in mind the fullest satisfaction of the various requirements and needs of the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved the results of the conference of secretaries of central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological questions held in Moscow on 20 September 1983. It was noted that the Soviet Union will continue, in close cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community, to exert resolute opposition to the aggressive plans of imperialism, and to seek a weakening of the threat of war and the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples. In order to achieve these aims the CPSU will continue to cooperate actively with different political and social forces which recognize the real danger of nuclear conflict. Particular significance is being acquired in the present-day situation by the explanation to the broad international public of the meaning of the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, and of the proposals of the USSR at the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed that the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries of socialism and their coordinated and constructive peace policy are a most important factor in the stability of international relations and in their development in a direction which corresponds to the interests of all peoples at the present acute international moment.

The results of the talks on the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation, which took place in Sofia, were approved at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting, and several other questions concerning the international situation and the internal life of our country were also examined.

AFP: USSR EXPLODES 6 UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR DEVICES

NC241200 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Rome, Sept 24 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union exploded six underground nuclear devices today in the Kazakhstan region east of the Caspian Sea, the Italian Institute of Geophysics announced here today.

The explosions, which started at 0500 GMT and occurred every five minutes, registered six on the nine-point Richter scale, it was disclosed.

TASS REPORTS SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES

LD231312 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- The orbiting scientific station "Salyut-7", currently carrying Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov, made 8,250 orbits of the earth by 12 hours Moscow time today.

The cosmonauts in the past few days were mostly busy doing scheduled preventive maintenance work on the station, preparing scientific equipment for planned experiments and conducting medical and biological studies.

They assembled and test-energized an installation called "Pion" M, which was designed to carry out experiments to study the peculiarities of heat and mass transfer and the physics of multi-phase media in microgravity. The spacemen also checked the serviceability of an x-ray spectrometer and a set of holographic equipment.

The crew today are continuing visual and instrument-aided observations of land tracts and oceans under a program of studying natural resources. When doing this kind of work, they use a video tape recorder, write down the results of observations in flight logs and relay what they see to specialists down in the mission control centre.

The program for today also provides for replacing a pump in the water condensate regenerating system, whose service life has ended, and doing physical exercises.

According to a medical check, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov are in good health.

The flight of the orbiting scientific research complex, which consists of "Salyut-7" and the spaceship "Soyuz T-9", is proceeding normally.